The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1880—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DRESS GOODS.

BLACK
Dress Goods!

Field, Leiter & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

We offer our large line of
CLOAKING
SICILIENNES
AT PRICES
Greatly Reduced!

BEADED
SILKS!
AND
ORIENTAL
DAMASSES!
AT
One-half Former Price!

ARMURES!
AND
BROCADES!
At $1.00 per yard--Reduced from $1.50.

CASHMERINES!
At 75 cents; formerly $1 per yard.

Special Bargains in
CAMELETTES!
AND
Camel's Hair Goods!
At 75 cents; worth $1.

48-INCH CAMEL'S HAIR GOODS!
At $1.00--Cheap!

46-inch
CASHMERES!
At 65c, 75c, and $1 per yard.

THE BEST!
And a Complete Assortment of All Kinds of
BLACK DRESS GOODS!
At Lowest Prices!

PAPILLON.

PAPILLON!

PAPILLON

Cures Salt Rheum,
Cures Eczema,
Cures Scald Head,
Cures Pimples,
Cures Hives,
Cures Catarrh,
Cures Chafing
OF
Infants,
AND
All Diseases
of the Skin.

CHICAGO, April 19, 1880.—T. C. CLARKE, Esq.: Dear Sir—I have used your preparation called "Papillon" on quite a number of cases of chronic eczema, with most gratifying results. Some very obstinate ones have been cured by its persistent use. In some of the skin affections of infants it acts very promptly and with marked relief. JOHN W. STREETER, M. D., 32 Aldine Square.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agents,
92 & 94 LAKE-ST.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
New York--London--Paris.
Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
2 South Clark-st., General Agents.
J. W. ESCHENBURG,
104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $80, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE $100 *Reward.*

We will pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 8, 1873.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 20 years' experience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, Army, Navy, and Pensioners, the Government having adopted our appliance as the best in use. Cases that can be cured we never fail to cure. Manufacturers of the
SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS,
Patented March 26, 1876.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

BLANK BOOKS, &c.

BLANK BOOKS
& DIARIES, 1881
GEO. E. MARSHALL & Co.,
Stationers and Printers,
181 & 163 MADISON STREET.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER
Madison and Peoria-sts.

"HDKFS."

LARGE, SPECIAL, AND IMPORTANT SALE!
5,000 Doz.
LADIES',
GENTS',
CHILDREN'S
Handkerchiefs,
ALL OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
and brought out expressly for the
Holiday Trade!

☞ The following "Lots" will be found "CHEAP"---"VERY CHEAP."

1,000 doz. French Batiste "Hand-Embroidered" Hdkfs., 12 1-2c.
500 doz. Children's Linen Hemmed Hdkfs., "Printed Borders," 8 cts.
350 doz. Ladies' Unlaundried Hemstitch Hdkfs., "very fine quality," 12 1-2c.
600 doz. Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., Fancy Embroidered Edges. Just think of it! only 15c.
200 doz. Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs., "superior quality Linen," "measuring 23 inches square," 25c singly, or $2.75 per doz. This we believe to be the best 25c Hdkf. ever shown in Chicago.

We have for the Holidays the Finest Assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Fancy Stamped and Embroidered Linen Hdkfs. ever shown in this market.
Our stock of Silk Hdkfs. and Silk Mufflers is now complete, and embraces all the newest designs and latest shades.
☞ In Gents' Hdkfs. we are also prepared to show a large assortment, both in Plain and Fancy.

"AS USUAL,"
LEADERS of POPULAR PRICES
Madison and Peoria-sts.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS!
WANTED

By May 1 next (prompt) a Building of Five Stories and Basement, of about 5,000 square feet on floor, suitable for Binding, Printing, Type Foundry, and Paper Store. Steam-Power required, for machinery and heating. In the vicinity of Fifth-av. or Monroe-st. Good light necessary. Will take long lease.
OTTAWAY & CO., Printers,
147 Fifth-av.

REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE

The Subscriber Offers For Sale Part of Lot 29 of the Pennsylvania Company's Tract, Township of Waterloo, containing 158 acres, more or less, at present occupied by Levi Stauffer. For further particulars apply to
J. J. MASON, Trustee.
Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 29, 1880.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.
THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS,
A LAND OF PERPETUAL SUMMER.
S. S. Morton, Prop. T. D. Winchester, Manager.
For further information apply to
JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., 758 Broadway, New York.
NASSAU MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
Leaves Pier 20, East River, semi-monthly, for Nassau, touching at Fernandina, Florida. For schedule of sailing days, and rates of passage, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., or
R. W. PARSONS,
Pier 20, East River, New York.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Stockholders' Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company, a special meeting of the Company is hereby called to convene in Parlor N at the Palmer House, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on Wednesday, the 22d day of December next, at 2 o'clock p. m.
The purpose of the meeting is to consider and pass upon a proposed lease agreement between this Company and the Western Indiana Railroad Company in respect to depot accommodations in the City of Chicago. And also to consider the question of transferring to the Grand Trunk Junction Railway Company the rights, privileges, and property secured to it by said lease agreement and the terms and conditions of such transfer.
CHAS. PERCY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOWEST RATES
On Choice Improved Real Estate in sums to suit.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved City Property at Current Rates.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting under the firm name of "Morley, Baker & Co.," and engaged in business at 54 and 56 Franklin-st., Chicago, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. E. Morley retiring.
A. E. MORLEY,
W. S. BAKER,
J. J. MITCHELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.

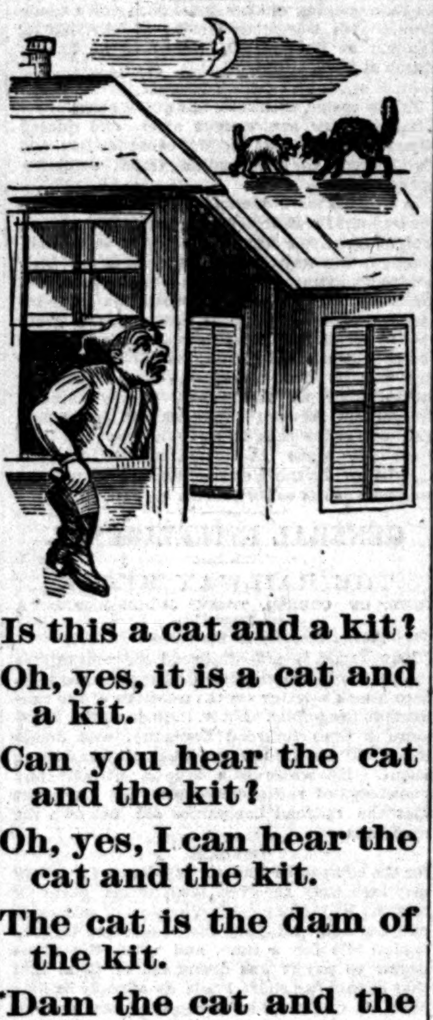
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of "W. S. Baker & Co.," and will continue the business of the late firm of "Morley, Baker & Co.," at the old stand.
W. S. BAKER,
J. J. MITCHELL.

SEALSKIN CAPS.

SEALSKIN CAPS, Alexis, Driving, College, Jockey, and Roll Band shapes, made from choice Shetland and Alaska Seal. Lowest Prices at BARNES' Hat and Fur Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

No. 3.
Primer
Lesson.
ILLUSTRATED BY
WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., "ESQ.,"
"Resident" Managers and Proprietors of the Daylight Clothing Houses, noted for "Square Dealing," and don't forget "that."



Is this a cat and a kit?

Oh, yes, it is a cat and a kit.

Can you hear the cat and the kit?

Oh, yes, I can hear the cat and the kit.

The cat is the dam of the kit.

*Dam the cat and the kit.

*"Dam" (defined), to obstruct, to restrain the flow of, by a dam, to confine by constructing a dam, as a stream of water, "to shut up."

"The strait pass was dammed, with dead men hurt behind, and cowards."—Shakespeare.

Shakspeare never sat behind a straight flush with the kind of resignation Ingersoll speaks of; then, we don't mean what you do by the (Dam) word, anyway.

Now, Willoughby, Hill & Co. could advertise just the same as these "dark" Eastern branch stores and others, and say: "Just received," 1,000 O'Coats at $5, worth $10; 5,000 Suits at $12, worth $18; 3,000 doz. Underwear at $1.25 that every one else sells at $1.50 and $2; four times as much stock as any one else; selling three times as many goods as any one else, sell better goods than any one else; sell goods 33, yes 33 (but they would just as quick say 50) per cent cheaper than any one else; employ 100 men, when they employ but 22. Just read the advertisements in Sunday papers. Why, the parties advertising haven't store-room for 5,000, 10,000, 50,000, 150,000, 300,000, 1,000,000 of the many different kinds of goods they advertise, let alone the "immense" capital necessary to carry such "immense" quantities of—*what kind of goods must they be?* to be sold all the year round for half the cost. Don't you think there is some considerable humbug about such adveatisements? Now, Willoughby, Hill & Co. are trying to attract the readers of this paper in another way to their store, to their manner of trading. One thing you may rest assured of, we will never knowingly misrepresent our goods or our prices. We will never advertise anything we can't "back up." Untruthful advertisers will come to grief some time; the people will get sick of going to stores to see "goods thrown away," etc., etc.

"Good" goods will bring their value.

The laborer is worthy of his hire, and money is too easy to get with "good goods" as security. Sacrifice of good merchandise is not necessary with the times as they are to-day. Be not "bamboozled" by cakes of Cashmere Bouquet Soap two or three cents less than it actually cost, and other baits of well-known and much-used articles.

All goods bought of Willoughby, Hill & Co. can be returned just when you please, if not soiled, and your money will be handed back to you cheerfully. You can take cur goods into any store, and if you can do better return them to

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,
America's Greatest Clothiers, and Dealers in All Goods Worn by the Male Sex,
Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.,
Also 416, 418, 420, 422, 424 Milwaukee-av.,
Also cor. Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st.
COME.

St. Louis "interlectually" "brainless" Clothing dealers can copy this adv. as usual, but don't two of you do it on the same Sunday; 'tis such a bad give-away.

CUBEBS CIGARETTES.

COMPOUND CUBEBS
CIGARETTES,
The best remedy ever discovered for Catarrh, Coughs, and Cold in the Head,
PREPARED ONLY BY
GALE & BLOCKI,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
81 Clark-st., 44 and 46 Monroe-st. (Palmer House), and 126 North Clark-st.

COLOGNE, &c.

A Pair Royal!
THE "MARS" COLOGNE
(Trade-Mark).
THE "TEMPLE" COLOGNE
(Trade-Mark).
Buck & Rayner,
MAKERS OF THE
"MARS FACE POWDER"
In Three Tints, viz.: White, Roseate, and Brunette.

PROPOSALS.

IN ACCORDANCE with the action of the City Council, the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until Dec. 4, 1880, for lighting streets where no gas mains are laid with other material than gas. Bids must specify the kind of material to be used in each lamp, the price per lamp per night, the price per month and the price per year for which they will furnish all material and do the lighting, cleaning, and repairing of said lamps. Lamps to be lighted and extinguished in accordance with the present time-table until changed by order of the City Council. All lamps to be cleaned as often as required. Proposals must be addressed to the City Comptroller and marked "Proposals for lighting the streets." Right reserved to reject any or all bids.
THEODORE T. GURNEY, Comptroller.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1880

Mr. French, Auditor of the Bureau of Railroads, will, in his forthcoming report, favor the consolidation of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Roads. He fears that if the consolidation does not take place the roads will fall into the hands of the owners of the first-mortgage bonds, and the Government will be thus deprived of considerable revenue. He will recommend Congress to legislate for a uniform freight and passenger rate on the inter-State lines, for the investigation of accidents with a view to providing against their too frequent occurrence, and to compel roads to make annual reports to Congress of the character and quantity of their business.

Gen. Garfield was called on yesterday by the Ohio Presidential Electors, Gov. Foster, Secretary-of-State Barnes, Treasurer Turvey, and other Ohio officials. In reply to their words of congratulation, Gen. Garfield delivered a brief speech, in which he referred to the responsibilities to which he was called by the people of the Nation, and expressed his purpose to do as much as he could to interpret the will of the people and to realize their aspirations in favor of liberty, culture, and progress. The people, he said, wanted peace, prosperity, and just and equal laws. The visitors, with the exception of Gov. Foster, then withdrew.

The cable man is at it again. He says that there is no reason for doubting that Parnell and his fellow-traversers will have a fair trial, and then goes on to describe the manner of selecting juries at Assizes Court. Now this manner of choosing the jury will not be employed in the case of the Land-Leaguers, who are to be tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, and that is probably why they are to be tried in that court. The jury to try them will be nothing less than a packed jury, as the Crown has the privilege of unlimited challenge, while the defense can challenge only twelve jurors peremptorily.

The immigration of the colored people into Indiana is giving considerable trouble to some of the Catholic priests of that State. Many of the colored immigrants are Catholics, and send their children to the Catholic schools. The white Catholic parents in a very uncatholic spirit object to this, but the pastors are generally on the side of toleration and liberality. Father Audrain, of Jeffersonville, is a strong advocate of doing away with the color line, not only in the church and school, but in social and political life as well.

The Walnut Valley Elevator and Bonanza Mills of E. K. White, at Eldorado, Kas., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is about $20,000. The insurance is quite small. O'Brien Bros.' plug tobacco factory at Covington, Ky., was reduced to ashes yesterday. The loss is about $12,000, and the insurance about $8,500. Crawford's Opera-House, at Topeka, Kas., which was only opened last spring, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is about $30,000. The insurance $15,000. T. F. Malone's store at Eau Claire, Wis., was damaged $15,000 worth.

Among the distinguished people whose deaths were reported yesterday are Father John Summers, a Jesuit priest attached to Gonzaga College, Washington; Father Julian Benoit, a relative to the late Bishop Benoit, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Fort Wayne; Capt. Frederick Cameron, of the United States Navy, who commanded the Macedonian, which took provisions to the victims of Irish famine in 1848, and who commanded the first vessel that took passengers from New York to San Francisco.

Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, T. D. Sullivan, Sexton, and Dillon, five of the indicted Land-Leaguers, are also members of Parliament, and they do not like the idea of having their trials proceed while the proposed Land bill is being discussed in the House of Commons. They will each file an affidavit that the trial, if commenced on the 27th inst., will interfere with their privileges as members of the House of Commons, and they will ask for a postponement on that ground. It will hardly be granted.

At a meeting at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, which was presided over by Senator Joseph E. Brown, it was resolved to hold in that city next November an International Cotton Exposition. The plan contemplates a grand international display of appliances and machinery used in the manufacture of cotton, together with the various fabrics made from it. A committee of prominent cotton-growers was appointed to carry out the purpose of the meeting.

Revenue-Agent Meyer, who was sent by Gen. Raum to investigate the charges made by J. Lloyd King against Deputy-Collector Lanier, his Republican competitor for Congress in the Fifth Louisiana District, has made a report acquitting Mr. Lanier of all the charges. He holds that Mr. Lanier is a faithful, competent, and excellent public servant, doing his full duty at grave peril to his life and safety.

Chief Brooks thinks that he can yet prove that ex-Chief Wood, who has been criticising him, has received $5,000 from the United States Government for an electrotype of a counterfeit plate which Brockway says is buried in the ground some twelve feet deep, but which he can yet recover. Brooks does not like Wood,—that's certain.

The libel suit of the Rev. Henry C. Yates against Mr. Nelson F. Swartwout, now being tried at Dixon in this State, has developed some evidence which does not reflect much credit on the reverend complainant. It appears from the testimony that he has been rather importunate with some of the lady members of his flock.

Mrs. Casey, of Toronto, was found sleeping yesterday morning beside the roasted bodies of her two children. She was uninjured, and has been arrested on a charge of having murdered them. Their bodies appeared as if they had been soaked with coal oil and then set on fire.

Tocanelli, an eminent entomologist and a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, said, when addressing that body yesterday, that American mildew was more destructive to Italian vines than phylloxera, and that it had spread to a considerable extent through Italy.

England has not yet been convinced that the naval demonstration gotten up under her auspices has been a miserable fizzle. To keep up a sort of show she proposes that when the international fleet breaks up the component parts shall play hide-and-seek in the bays and inlets of Turkey and Greece. Russia humors the joke, but the other Powers consider it too ridiculous to proceed with.

It is said that the President has determined to appoint Gen. O. O. Howard to succeed Gen. Schofield at West Point, and that the latter will be given command of one of the military divisions of the Southwest. Gen. Sherman is opposed to the appointment of Gen. Howard.

Ex-Ald. Daly, the author of the ordinance providing for the licensing of street-cars, holds that there is no doubt as to the constitutionality of the ordinance. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court, he says, has decided a similar ordinance passed for Philadelphia valid.

Chaplain Stoecker's fulminations against the Jews have been distributed through the University of Gottingen by some malcontent busybodies. To the credit of the students they have resented by sending a written protest to the Rector of the University.

Immigrants coming to this country have a hard time of it. They are maltreated and ill-fed on shipboard, and fleeceed by boarding-house and railroad sharps when they get here. The struggle between the trunk lines for their patronage may redound to their benefit.

The American Bible Society celebrated the semi-millenial anniversary at the New York Academy of Music last night. Several distinguished clergymen and laymen of the various Protestant denominations were present. The Rev. Dr. Storrs delivered the eulogy.

Very few Irish farmers will pay a rent higher than Griffith's valuation. Those who pay more are looked upon as black sheep by their neighbors. Parnell has returned to Dublin after a short absence, in anticipation of some important political developments.

Kenneth McLeod was bound for his home in Canada with $5,550 which he obtained on false representations from Reynolds & Co., bankers, of Oil City, Pa. He was intercepted at Cleveland, and the money was found sewed up in his shirt.

Gen. Sherman has been trying to secure the retirement of Gen. McDowell for some time. The latter's offense has been that he came all the way from San Francisco to vote for Gen. Garfield in Ohio. It is probable that Gen. McDowell will not be retired.

One ship which sailed from Havre on the 11th, and about a dozen which sailed from European ports on the 13th of November for New York, have not yet arrived. The violent Atlantic storms of last week and the preceding week account for the delay.

R. B. Foster, James Galloway, and Samuel Logan, judges of election of Manchester, Va., were arrested yesterday for having illegally refused to receive the ballots of colored voters on the day of the Presidential election.

Gen. Gonzales was peaceably inaugurated as President of our neighboring and sister Republic yesterday. Ex-President Diaz becomes his Minister of Public Works, and Señor Mariscal his Secretary of State.

Laisant, who acted the part of coward during the Franco-Prussian War, has challenged Viscount St. Vincente for saying so. Laisant, coward though he be, wants notoriety even at the cost of some gore.

Some St. Louis speculators are working up a corner on December corn, and it looks now as if they would make it lively for the "shorts." The purpose is to send the price up to 50 cents.

Prescott, Ont., is excited over a case of grave-robbing. The bodies of Daniel McNutt and Mrs. Dinsmore have been stolen from their graves in the cemetery near that town.

According to the Weather Bureau predictions, we are to have stationary or lower temperature, north to west winds, and partly cloudy weather in this region to-day.

The steamer Devon, which arrived at New York yesterday, reports having sighted a ship on fire on the Atlantic on the 27th of November. She had been abandoned.

Gen. Roberts will receive the freedom of the City of London and a jeweled sword from the London Aldermen in recognition of his services in Afghanistan.

Gen. Hazen will get the position which rumor gave to Gen. Miles about a week ago—viz.: the office vacated by the death of Gen. Myer.

The United States Mints turned out $4,574,200 in gold coin, and $2,300,000 in silver during the month of November.

The Albanian League has dissolved, and with its dissolution ends opposition to Montenegrin rule in Dulcigno.

The rainy season has fairly set in on the Pacific Coast, much to the satisfaction of the farmers of that region.

Dunham & Sons, piano manufacturers of New York, have failed. Liabilities, $40,000; assets not ascertained.

Mount Vesuvius has once more commenced to boil and bubble and vomit forth volcano.

ANOTHER "CORNER."

St. Louis the Locality, and Corn the Agent.

St. Louis, Dec. 2.—The indications are even this early in the month that there is a corner in December corn. It is said the month is oversold some 3,000,000 bushels, and that nearly all the "short" contracts are held by a strong commission house here, which, in view of all present and probable future circumstances, it is believed it will be able to control the deal and realize a very handsome profit. It is thought by some speculators that corn will be forced up to 50 cents before the deal is settled. Toledo is said to be "short" to St. Louis to a considerable amount for December.

THE OHIO COAL FLEET.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 2.—The coal shipments on the present rise are 3,445,000 bushels, of which 2,589,000 bushels, in eighty-one barges, fifty-seven boats, and eleven fleets, are for Louisville, and 856,000 bushels, in [illegible]-nine barges, seven boats, and two fleets, are for Cincinnati.

DISCRETION THE BETTER PART.

Buffalo, Dec. 2.—A duel which was to have been fought between Lawrence Trimble and John Benton, of Covington, Ky., was thwarted by the non-appearance of Benton. Trimble, accompanied by W. N. Wade, also of Covington, was at Niagara Falls to-day, but the Benton party did not arrive.

WASHINGTON.

Report of Richard W. Thompson, Commander of the Whole Navee.

He Thinks We Need More Cruisers to Sail the Far-Off Seas;

But Closes with the Gratifying Assurance that Our Flag Is Still There.

Congress to Sit Monday, and Only Twenty Congressmen Have Shown Themselves.

Probability that Ex-Chief Wood, of the Secret Service, Sold a Counterfeit-Counterfeit to Uncle Sam.

A Plan for a New Library Building, Including "Cycle and Epicycle, Orb in Orb."

Questions Asked by Lanier which Bulldozer King Should Answer Promptly.

Reports of Controller Lawrence, of the Treasury, and Railroad-Auditor French.

The President's Leaning to Hazen Now Considered Fatal to Miles' Chances—Christiancy.

THE NAVY.

SECRETARY THOMPSON'S REPORT.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—The annual report of Secretary Thompson is made public.

The total gross amount amount available for the year was $14,706,642, subject to deduction by a surplus fund warrant of $1,998, which leaves the net amount at $14,704,644. The expenditures were $12,916,639, leaving a balance unexpended at the end of the year of $1,788,005. To this, however, should be added the net amount unexpended in the hands of pay officer, as shown at the office of the Fourth Auditor, $353,677, which shows the net expenditures for the fiscal year were $2,141,682 less than the amount applicable therefor.

PENSIONS.

The number of navy pensions on the rolls June 30, 1880, was 3,930, and the amount paid during the year on account of pensions $752,771. The total amount available for the operations of the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, is $15,095,061, and the total estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are $15,953,761.

The Secretary recommends the repeal of the proviso to the act of June 17, 1878, so as to restore to the President authority to appoint ten cadet midshipmen at large annually.

Calling attention to the growing commercial importance of

THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN STATES,

whose trade is likely to pass entirely out of our hands if prompt and vigorous measures are not taken to secure it, the Secretary continues: "All that the Navy Department can properly do to this end has been done. I have deemed it an imperative public duty to send our ships-of-war into as many of their ports as possible, with a view of enabling the authorities and people of those countries to understand that it is our desire to cultivate with them the most amicable commercial relations, and that both their own interest and ours would be thereby promoted. The products of South America which reach the Pacific Coast can only reach this country by way of San Francisco or the Isthmus of Panama. Consequently, I have also felt it my duty to inaugurate such steps as were calculated to establish more intimate relations with the States and people upon each side of that isthmus. The authority of the Secretary of the Navy is limited upon this subject, and does not extend beyond the location of stations at points where our vessels touch or may be induced to touch, in order to promote commercial intercourse where it is already established, or to invite it where it is not. I have, therefore, caused steps to be taken for the establishment of coaling station upon each side of

THE ISTHMUS

at points eminently suitable, both as regards naval uses and the commerce of that region. The one on the east side is located at Chiriqui Lagoon, in the Caribbean Sea, and in the immediate vicinity of veins of coal already opened; and that on the west at the Bay of Golfito, a part of the Gulf of Dulce on the Pacific. The distance between them is less than 100 miles. The only two safe and sufficiently commodious harbors on the isthmus are at these points, and, although the Department did not before making the deposits of coal acquire title to the lands occupied, yet it assured itself that no difficulty would be likely to arise on that score. Although it was not anticipated that any political objection would be made to a preliminary examination and survey of those waters with so useful an object to those ports as well as to this Government in view, yet careful instructions were given to the commanders of vessels assigned to the performance of the duty to the effect that if either Government interposed any objection to the movement they should

IMMEDIATELY SUSPEND OPERATIONS

and report the matter to the Department, in order that it might be made the subject of diplomatic negotiation. Inasmuch, however, as no obstacle of this kind was encountered, either at the Chiriqui Lagoon or Golfito, coal in sufficient quantities was deposited at each harbor, and now remains there for future use by our vessels whenever it may be needed. The question of acquiring title to a sufficient quantity of land upon these harbors is necessarily left for subsequent action of the Government. The initiatory steps have also been taken to establish a like station at Punta Arenas in Costa Rica, and it is believed the Department will be enabled to accomplish this before the expiration of many months.

"It would be greatly to the advantage of the United States, and contribute much towards the economical management of the Navy Department, if acquisitions similar to those I have mentioned were made in other parts of the world within the courses of our existing and contemplated commerce.

THE STRONG MARITIME POWERS OF EUROPE

employ great vigilance in this particular, and we should not be behind them in doing what we legitimately and properly can to extend our maritime influence over the world."

Concluding his report, Secretary Thompson calls attention to the special relations between the navy and the commerce of the country. "The subject," he says, "has gained fresh importance by the constantly increasing surplus of our agricultural and manufacturing products now being sent by sea to all parts of the world. To this immense commerce the navy is the necessary ally, and must at all times be prepared to furnish it protection. It is impossible to do this effectually unless a sufficient number of the right kind of vessels are constructed, not for cruisers merely, but for all purposes of war when an emergency shall require it. The cruisers we now have are constantly employed in various seas, and it is gratifying to know that our flag is much respected in all parts of the world."

Very few instances have occurred where our merchant vessels have been interfered with. But undoubtedly it is true that, whether the navy be regarded as a protector of our commerce or as an essential means of defense, the number of vessels should be increased, and it is equally true that good policy requires the National Government to employ all its legitimate powers to increase the strength of our mercantile marine, so that it may become commensurate with all the wants and necessities of our commerce. The increase of one should be proportionate to that of the other. Our material wealth is in large degree the product of our commerce upon the ocean. As this is extended, so will our wealth be increased, and as at no time in the past has this wealth increased so rapidly as at present, now is a most opportune time for us to extend to it

THE NECESSARY DEGREE OF PROTECTION.

This is conceded on all hands, but about the best method of doing it there are differences of opinion.

It is not the province of Congress to build vessels for the merchant service, nor is it expedient or possible to allow commercial articles to be transported upon vessels of war, but it undoubtedly is within its constitutional powers to give the necessary protection to our shipbuilding interests so as to justify an increase of our mercantile marine to such extent as the necessities of our commerce shall require. It is entirely competent to arrange with private shipbuilders with reference to the extension of our postal service upon the ocean, and to require that vessels used for that purpose shall be so constructed that in the event of war they may be employed immediately for war purposes. Such vessels, built both for strength and speed, would add most materially in case of necessity to our means of national defense, and the increase of our naval force by this means would soon enable us to compete upon the ocean with

THE STRONGEST NAVAL POWERS IN THE WORLD.

England owes her present naval superiority to this policy, and it serves no valuable purpose to contrast our condition with hers unless we shall profit by her example. So long as her merchant vessels built under her protection and patronage are allowed to draw annually from our wealth about one hundred millions of dollars as compensation for freighting our commerce, just so long will our inferiority exist. Whenever our own commerce shall be carried on in vessels owned and built by our own people capable of being turned into ships of war when necessary, then we shall reach a point of equality with her and be prepared when necessity shall arise to test with her the question of superiority upon the sea. Before the War we had nearly succeeded in running British vessels from the ocean, and since then have contented ourselves with uttering complaints against England for her agency in destroying ours while the War was in progress. The time for active and energetic measures has now arrived, and every future year of neglect will add to our inferiority.

CONGRESS.

TARDINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—If the statements of the few Congressmen in town are worth anything, there is an earnest disposition to rush the Appropriation bills through and adjourn. But, unfortunately, experience has demonstrated that it is only a sentiment, and one that never stands the test of practical legislation. Reduced to actual fact, there is now but a single day between us and the beginning of the session, and not a step has been taken toward expediting the public business. So far from having any of the Appropriation bills ready before the beginning of the session, as is usually the case, there are but four members of the Appropriations Committee in the city. Others may be in during the night, but will not be ready for business before Monday.

NOT TWO-SCORE OF CONGRESSMEN

all told have reported for duty. None of the sub-committees have been able to secure a quorum of two, and a member remarked this evening that it would be extremely doubtful whether a quorum of the House would be here Monday. An old member said: "There is but one item of news to me, and that is, I never saw Congressmen come in so slowly. I can't find anybody. Nothing is being done. There won't be an Appropriation bill reported before the holidays, when everybody will want to get home again." This is certainly nearer the truth than those who so confidently predict an early disposition of legislative work. So far as the simple consideration of Appropriation bills is concerned, this might be all passed before the last of January, but the incidental party questions require more time.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL,

for which the estimates are all ready, will be considered by the whole Committee on Commerce, of which Mr. Reagan is Chairman, instead of going through the preliminary sub-Committee, as is customary. Reagan is one of the hardest-working members of the House, but it is doubtful whether this bill can be made ready in less than six weeks. It was two months last year before the River and Harbor bill was reported. There is not a delegation from any State but has a scheme to be recognized in this bill.

MR. SAPP

stated to-day that his entire delegation would urge a large appropriation for the systematic improvement of the Missouri River. When the United States Marshals are reached, the same old fight is to be gone over again. Mr. Cobb says there are but two things for the Democrats to do, and that is to stand by their record as to Marshals, or stultify themselves. For his part, he will stand by his record, if he is left, like Casabianca, on the burning deck. He and others supported the Marshals bill out of principle, and not for party purposes. There are other Democrats, however, who talk differently, and are in favor of abandoning the struggle.

BROCKWAY.

CHIEF BROOKS ON EX-CHIEF WOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—Col. William P. Wood, formerly Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, in his general statement published in New York, has made charges which may lead to an investigation of his own career as Chief of the Division. Chief Brooks says that Wood, who professes to thoroughly know all four of the recently-arrested counterfeiters, actually knows only one,—Brockway,—to whom he had written several letters, and with whom he has at different times held relations. These letters to Brockway have been surrendered to the Government, and, while Brooks is not yet ready to reveal their contents, he has no hesitation in saying that they do relate in part to the plate placed by Wood in the custody of the Treasury Department some years ago, alleged to be the original upon which the counterfeit 7.30s were printed

DURING SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S ADMINISTRATION.

Wood has claimed that this plate was an electrotype made from a lead impression taken from the genuine dies in the Treasury Building. For this service Mr. Wood made a claim for $7,500, of which he received $5,000. Mr. Brooks says it has been shown by experts that this plate was not an electrotype made from a lead impression taken from a genuine die, but from a counterfeit. This was shown indisputably by radical differences in the engraved work on the respective genuine and counterfeit bonds. Brockway has promised, if possible, to surrender to the Government the original die engraved by Smythe from which the counterfeit 7.30s were printed. This plate, Brockway says, was

BURIED SOME TWELVE FEET

deep in the ground a dozen years ago, and he is not sure whether the spot is accessible now, as buildings have been erected over it in the meantime, but he has promised that, if the Government will furnish the working force, he will make the attempt. He thinks he may also be able to unearth the die from which was printed the counterfeit $1,000 Treasury note of the issue of 1863, known as the "Morris head counterfeit," from the picture of Robert Morris which was on it. This plate was

ALSO ENGRAVED BY SMYTHE,

and is buried near the other. The production of the real 7.30 counterfeit die would invalidate Wood's claim that he had secured the original, and would prove what experts have found,—that it is but an electrotype from the counterfeit, and was furnished him by Brockway. There is a story that, at the time Wood secured this plate, he called a noted counterfeiter—one Spencer Pettis—to examine it. Pettis at once said that no counterfeit bonds had ever been printed from it, and that it was the copy of a bogus die, which statement

SO ANGERED WOOD

that he drove Pettis from his presence, and soon after procured his arrest. Pettis died in the Concord, N. H., State's Prison. Chief Brooks thinks there may be some interesting developments in the case in a few days. In reference to the question which has been raised, as to the place where Brockway could have procured the genuine fibre-paper upon which the counterfeit bonds were printed. Mr. Brooks explains that there is no certainty as yet that the paper is genuine fibre. This paper is manufactured solely by the firm of

WILCOX & CO., OF WESTCHESTER, PA.,

and all of it used in this country goes into the composition of our Government securities. Austria, and perhaps one or two other European Governments, use it for the same purpose. The paper on which these counterfeits are printed, Mr. Brooks says, is ordinary fibre "localized" by the production of the peculiar blue color and streaks of jute, which an expert might accomplish. This question, however, is one for experts to determine in the future.

THE LIBRARY.

A NEW BUILDING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The Library Committee will be ready to report next week. A separate building is agreed upon, and the plan is substantially the one urged by Mr. Spofford. It consists of a large central building, circular in form, to stand in the centre of a large square. On the four faces of the square are to be quadrangular buildings, or wings, connected with the central area. The concentric arrangement of the interior is the only form which allows of ready addition of the classified collections under each branch of literature. The Committee will meet Monday to discuss the subject of a site.

THE PURPOSE OF THE MEMBERS

is to have their plans and the arguments in favor of the site they may select carefully prepared for strong presentation as soon as the matter can be called up, so that, if possible, speedy action may be had, and the whole matter, including the necessary appropriation, may be favorably acted on before this Congress expires. The present condition of the affairs at the library is such as to render it almost impossible to conduct its business properly or to make its great facilities available.

LIFE-SAVING.

INTEREST IN THE SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—Mr. S. S. Cox, the Congressional champion of the interests of the Life-Saving Service, is going to make an earnest effort to get his bill to promote the efficiency of that organization and to encourage the saving of life from shipwreck passed during the winter. It was introduced on the 5th of last March, and the press of all sections commended it warmly, but, for some unknown reason, it was not acted upon by the Committee on Commerce, to which it was referred. It makes provisions for additional stations as follows: Two in Maine, one in New Hampshire, six in Massachusetts, one in Delaware, two on the Atlantic coast between Capes Henlopen and Charles, three south of St. Charles, two on the lakes, and one on the Ohio River. It gives the Secretary of the Treasury

DISCRETIONARY POWER

to pay one month's additional salary to any keepers and members of life-saving crews as pay for such extraordinary and gallant services as may be thought to merit it, and provides pensions for widows and orphans of men who lose their lives in the discharge of their duty. The services rendered by the life-saving crews during the last season, both in saving life and property, far exceeds that of any previous season, a fact due to the added expense of the men and to the increased efficiency of the equipment of the stations. It is now found to be difficult to retain the services of good men at $40 a month, which is the limit of their compensation under present laws, owing to the high prices commanded by laborers in all other branches of industry. Mr. Cox will probably try to secure a removal of this limit, in accordance with the recommendations made by Superintendent Kimball last winter.

THE BULLDOZERS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—Revenue-Agent Ferd Meyer, who has been sent to Louisiana to investigate the outrage on Deputy-Collector Lanier, reports to Gen. Raum as follows: "I am satisfied that Lanier is a thoroughly honest man, sober, industrious, and faithful,—a man of fine judgment. Mr. Lanier has had the audacity, in the opinion of the Democratic politicians of the Fifth Congressional District, to become a candidate on the Republican ticket for a seat in the Forty-seventh Congress, and serving notice of contest on the Hon. J. Lloyd King constitues, in my judgment, the only objection they have to him. To cover up the election frauds, bulldozing, and murders, it becomes necessary that Mr. Lanier be either assasinated or driven from the parish."

DEPUTY-COLLECTOR LANIER,

in a report made to Collector Marks, says: "Mr. King has unwillingly and unfortunately for himself spoken of court records. I have long since been exonerated of any blame (by the courts of his own party) of the charges which he intimates, while Mr. King has yet to answer to an indictment now pending against him in the United States Circuit Court of the Fifth District of Louisiana for charges far more serious, criminal, and damaging than any charge which has been preferred against me in any court. It is true that I have engaged in some serious personal encounters, in which I may be said to have been fortunate, but it was only when I have been assailed by supporters of Mr. King's party, and so justifiable has been my position in these encounters that I have never been indicted for the death of any man who has fallen at my hands. Mr. King says or

INTIMATES THAT I AM BAD OR DESPERATE,

and that it is unsafe to trust me with an armed posse of men to go among people who are in the midst of profound peace, against a population observing the laws of their country and busy in peaceful occupations.' Perhaps Mr. King has willingly forgotten his invasion of the peaceful precincts of the Parish of Tensas with several hundred armed bulldozers (for which he was rebuked by Gov. Nicholls), when the citizens of that parish were in the midst of profound peace, observing the laws of their country, and engaged in peaceful occupations, which invasion

RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF SO MANY OF THOSE CITIZENS,

all Republicans, 'who were engaged in peaceful occupations.' Mr. King cannot say that any man has fallen at my own hands or through my instrumentalities except in open, manly, and fair combat; but can he say that much for himself and the Democratic party of the Fifth Louisiana District? Mr. King cannot say that I have ever been indicted for offenses against the civil and political liberty of any fellow-citizen. Can he truthfully say the same of himself? Can Mr. King say his armed invasion of the Parish of Tensas, 'in the midst of profound peace,' was justified by reason, honesty, or by Gov. Nicholls, the then Democratic Governor of Louisiana?"

RAILROADS.

AUDITOR FRENCH'S REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—Mr. French, Auditor of the Bureau of Railroad Accounts, has nearly completed his annual report, and will submit it to the Secretary of the Interior tomorrow. He takes the position relative to the proposed consolidation of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads that, unless the consolidation takes place, the United States will be in great danger of losing the entire amount due from the roads. Among the contingencies suggested is one that capitalists may build competing lines between Omaha and San Francisco, as they have already done for a portion of the road, in which case the obligations of the two roads might go by default, and they be taken by the first mortgage bondholders and the Government lose its lien altogether. On the general subject of

INTER-STATE COMMERCE,

Auditor French suggests that the legislation by Congress be confined to four points: First, that Congress enact a law requiring that all railroads doing an inter-State business shall make annual reports as to the character of their business; second, that all such roads shall make reports describing in detail all casualties; third, that a Commission be created by Congress to inquire into all accidents occurring on inter-State railroads, and to suggest some plan by which they may be more effectually prevented this proposition is substantially the Garfield bill, which was introduced in Congress soon after the Ashtabula disaster; fourth, that, as a substitute for the Reagan and all Inter-State Commerce bills, Congress enact a law providing that, for like service from the same place on the same day

THE SAME RATES

be charged to all persons, whether the shipper sends a hundred pounds or a car load, disregarding the principle of the wholesale and retail shipper, upon which so much stress has been laid by the opponents of the Reagan bill. Auditor French does not think that the Reagan bill, or any bill of a similar character, can pass Congress. The report will show that there have been considerable reductions in the rates of freight and fare on the Pacific roads in the last four years, but that the passenger business is not so well understood as the freight business.

CONTROLLER LAWRENCE.

ANNUAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—William Lawrence, First Controller of the Treasury, has just completed his annual report, giving in detail the transactions of his office during the fiscal year.

In referring to the statute regarding perjury, Judge Lawrence says: "There may be some doubt whether the existing statute defining perjury is sufficiently broad to include all cases of corrupt false swearing in affidavits used for various purposes. In the Treasury Department affidavits are necessarily used for a great variety of purposes, and it is of the utmost importance that all who make them should be amenable to punishment in cases deserving it. I respectfully submit that the subject is worthy of consideration by Congress."

It is recommended that, if no radical change is made in the existing statute relative to lost and destroyed bonds, authority ought, at least, to be given to require more than two sureties to a bond of indemnity.

PENSION CLAIMS.

MR. BENTLEY'S PLAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The central organization of the Grand Army of the Republic has finally adopted the views of Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions, relative to the legislation necessaro to prevent the perpetration of frauds under the Pension laws, and the Grand Council has issued an order recommending the passage of a bill which embodies the following provisions: First, to secure public proceedings in the preparation and prosecution of pension claims; second, to submit the claimants' evidence to a reasonable scrutiny by officers of the Government; third, to obtain for pensioners and pension claimants, when necessary, an intelligent, careful, and exhaustive medical examination; and fourth, an early settlement of the meritorious claims. The Council believe that if the parol evidence offered by claimants in support of their claims can be taken in a simple and convenient form of public proceedings, in the vicinity where the claimants and witnesses reside, and in the presence of authorized officers of the Government, who may question them in relation to their means of knowledge of the facts to which they testify, and the medical examinations be made under similar conditions, the frauds upon the Government through the Pension laws will be vastly reduced, the settlement of the meritorious claims greatly hastened, and at the same time the claimants be relieved from many of the obstacles which they now encounter, and the expenses of obtaining their evidence considerably lessened, and that such proceedings will render unnecessary the longer continuance of the present method of investigation of suspected frauds. The Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, in recommending this measure, calls upon all Posts to indorse and to forward petitions to General Headquarters before Jan. 1.

THE PHILP FORGERY

TRACING IT UP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—John I. Davenport and George Bliss, of New York, are in the city engaged in further search for evidence relating to the Morey letter. There seems to be a theory that the letter may have been inspired at Democratic headquarters here, and that the ideas and language were first drafted by some person who holds intimate relations to the campaign. Among other things which have been discovered here is the fact that the date has been fixed when Chairman Barnum, immediately after the Indiana election, boasted that, notwithstanding the result in that State had been adverse to the Democratic party, the Democratic Committee "would yet show the Republicans a trick or two," intimating that the "trick" would result in the election of Hancock. This boast of Barnum was made on the cars on the way from Indianapolis to New York the day succeeding the Indiana election,—namely: Oct. 13. This is two days before Gen. Averill is reported to have come immediately from Governor's Island, and to have made a similar declaration at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

MILES WILL FAIL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The reports which have been published alleging that Col. Miles is a candidate for the position of Chief Signal Officer prove, upon inquiry in official quarters, to be erroneous. Col. Miles is noted as a fighter, and has been engaged for several years on the most arduous service, and his friends feel that he is entitled to the promotion he has earned. But this promotion is likely to be in the line of active service, and he will probably be made Brigadier-General, to succeed Gen. Ord, in the course of the changes provided for by law.

MYER'S SUCCESSOR.

It is understood that Gen. Hazen will be appointed Chief Signal Officer.

NOTES.

CHRISTIANCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The cross-bill for divorce filed by Minister Christiancy against his young wife, in which she was charged with adultery, has failed. It will be remembered that the charge of adultery was first only threatened, then vaguely made, then specially set forth. Then witnesses in the case identified quite another woman from Mrs. Christiancy as the party involved, and the cross-bill fails. Mrs. Christiancy will now demonstrate to the satisfaction of those interested that she has been an outrageously-treated wife and foully slandered lady.

MOSBY.

Some friends of Mosby claim that Secretary Evarts has promised or threatened to secure the removal of Mosby as Consul to China before the end of the present Administration.

POST-OFFICES RAISED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The Postmaster-General has issued an order raising the following fourth-class Post-Offices to a grade of "Presidential offices," from and after the 1st of January next, with salaries as stated: Murphysboro, Ill., $1,300; Sullivan, Ill., $1,100; Piedmont, W. Va., $1,100; Quinnessec, Mich., $1,500.

COINAGE.

During November the United States Mints coined $4,574,200 in gold and $2,300,000 in silver dollars.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President appointed to-day A. P. K. Safford, of Arizona Territory, a delegate to the World's Fair in New York in 1883, and M. R. Barr to be Collector of Customs for the District of Erie, Pa.

THE READING PRESIDENCY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Mr. Gowen's friends here deny the current rumors that there is any possibility of his enforced removal from the Presidency of the Reading Railroad, or that his proposed trip to London is for the purpose of ascertaining the proxies to be used at the annual election, which takes place on Jan. 2. Mr. Gowen already holds and controls proxies on over 450,000 shares out of the 650,000 shares capital. This fact will render it impossible for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to obtain control of the property.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 2.—The Governor has appointed Seth Mills to be County Judge of Trempeleau County, vice Charles R. Parkins, whose resignation is to take effect on the first Monday in January.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 2.—The funeral services of the late Gov. Williams, chargeable to the State, amount to about $1,000, and will be paid out of the contingent fund.

NEW YORK.

Continuation of the Phenomenal Stringency in the Money Market.

The Vise Tightening on the Nervous Borrowers of Wall Street.

A Day of Fluctuations, Fertile in Chances for Curbstone Sharks.

Gould Now Shown to Have "Lost Money" in His Usual Thrifty Manner.

The Horrified Railway Magnates Considering Judge Black's Letter.

They Can Come to No Other Conclusion than That He Is Demented.

The Ancient John Wycliffe Extolled at a High-Toned Anniversary.

Abbey, the Theatre Man, Fighting to Get Salvini, and to Get Rid of Speculators.

Harwood Made His Wife a Preferred Creditor ($100,000) "for Faithful Services and Good Advice."

THE JINGLE OF THE GUINEA.

WALL STREET.

THE MONEY SQUEEZE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The turn in the speculation yesterday afternoon consequent upon the promise of easier money created considerable excitement among the shorts. The opening was strong, and the first morning's transactions were made at a general advance in prices ranging from ¼ to 1, the bears bidding to cover. After a short interval of dullness and heaviness following the opening, during which prices declined ⅛ and 1⅜, the market again became strong, the bulls buying with an advance of ⅛@1⅜. From the working of the money market, it then became apparent that the expected relief of yesterday was

ILLUSORY,

and the weaker holders of stocks began throwing them over. At noon prices had gone down again from ¼@4⅜ per cent from the previous advance noted, the heaviest decline being in Northwestern common,—New York Central and Western Union Telegraph following closely, as did also Chattanooga,—the remainder of the list keeping pace at from ⅛ to ¾.

At noon the market was feverish, stocks loaning at 1-16 of 1 per cent and the legal rate added to carry, and some loans were made at that hour as high as ⅛ premium.

ON THE SECOND CALL

the market was dull and heavy, Northwest selling down fully four points, followed by St. Paul, Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, Lackawanna, Pacific Mail, Erie, Reading, Wabash preferred, and New Jersey Central. Marietta & Cincinnati first preferred was exceptionally strong, while Ontario & Western was firm. Later in the day the Grangers, which were quite prominent in the mercurial variations, rallied and fell again. A further advance in Marietta & Cincinnati first preferred was attributed to a rumor of a settlement of the shorts.

THE SPECIAL FEATURE

of the stock market this afternoon was Northwestern common, which fluctuated about five points. If it be true that there was a large short interest in the stock, and this has been privately settled, then the only or the main reason for this stock selling so much above other stocks of at least equal value intrinsically has been removed. Northwestern has been famous for the corners made in it, but it always happened that the stock not only fell largely in price after the closing of the cornering operations, but, for several months afterward, was neglected in the dealings at the Stock Exchange. The weakness in Northwestern common and the high rates for money imparted

A WEAK AND FEVERISH TONE

to the whole stock market in the last hour, and the closing prices were at or near the lowest of the day. The principal dealings to-day were in Western Union Telegraph, Erie, Northwestern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Union Pacific, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Jersey Central, Lake Shore, and New York Central. The market afforded abundant opportunities for the scalping horde and all the shrewd traders, but the changes were often like those of the Hibernian flea. It is generally conceded that the market, if there were plain sailing in front of it, would go up. There has seldom been seen more confidence in the values of the great railroad properties of the country. Buyers are numerous, and their speculative propensities are stimulated by the high figures recorded. A somewhat feverish speculation, however, is looked for until

THE MONEY MARKET

shall be restored to its equilibrium. Of this there is not much prospect for a day or so, when the drain to the South and West is considered. The anthracite stocks showed great weakness this afternoon from some cause not explained. The coal trade seems to be good this cold weather, but, possibly, there may be some recalcitrant member of the present combination who stands out as to its longer continuation on the present basis. Mr. Gould's friends say that he has fully decided to retire from the Union Pacific Directory at the next meeting, and it is stated that the cause of his retirement is because of disagreement and opposition from the officers to the proposed consolidation with the Central Pacific Road.

THE BEARS IN WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH

say the real fight with the American Union will probably begin shortly after the 1st of next January, accompanied by some sharp cutting of rates. The Western Union earnings for the third week in November, decreased $80,000 as compared with last year. There was a large buying of the Vanderbilt stocks, and of a considerable amount of Lackawanna here yesterday and to-day, on orders from London by cable. The quotations have been higher in the English market than in New York for several days past, which has caused an increased amount of trading between the two points. It is said

MR. D. P. MORGAN

has been a large buyer of Lake Shore and Lackawanna within a day or two past on this side. It is reported that Mr. Gould, instead of being "short" of Northwestern and St. Paul, which has been the general and popular impression, has really been long of both of those stocks, and has been quietly feeding the lambs at top prices, so that instead of losing the fabulous amount reported he has actually turned it over to the opposit page of his ledger.

MR. GOWEN'S FRIENDS

deny the current rumors that there is any possibility of his forced removal from the Presidency of the Reading Road, or that his proposed trip to London is for the purpose of obtaining proxies to be used at the annual election, which takes place on the 2d of January. Mr. Gowen already holds and controls proxies on over 450,000 shares out of the 650,000 shares of capital. This fact will render it impossible for the Pennsylvania Railroad to obtain control of the property.

MONEY.

As has already been stated in the foregoing, the stringency in the money market was renewed this morning, and call loans were made at 1-16@⅛, and in some cases at ¼ per diem and interest. The early sales of stocks on the Exchange showed, as a rule, a difference of ⅛ between cash and regular, and, later on, ⅛@¼. There was an active borrowing demand for money on time, and for the balance of the year 6 per cent and commission has been paid, and for three to four months 6 per cent has been freely paid, and is still bid. The lowness of the bank reserve, which on Friday was $105,664 below the legal requirements, places

POWERFUL MEANS

in the hands of unscrupulous persons to manipulate the money market as they see fit, and Wall street unfortunately is not devoid of persons who would fail to accept advantages so favorable to a good turn. Money has accordingly been locked up—just to what amount it is of course impossible to give even an approximate amount. By whom done and for how long a time it has been doing, and how long it will continue to be done, are questions difficult to answer. Of

A HALF-DOZEN BANK PRESIDENTS

who conversed on the topic to-day, not one failed to express his conviction that millions of dollars were quietly lying in the bank-vaults for want of use. In the Assay-Office there are $50,000,000 in foreign gold which have been coming here since Aug. 2. At present it is estimated by the best-informed persons that $12,000,000 are on foreign steamers bound to this port, so that, by the latter part of next week, by which time it is hoped all the steamers will have arrived, the total amount of gold at this port will have reached $62,000,000. It is expected that

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

would rush to the relief of the money market, imitative of "Black Friday," but the Secretary has no power to lend any assistance. He has authorized Gen. Hillhouse to purchase the bonds that mature on the 31st of this month, of which there are $13,000,000 outstanding, at 102⅛, in amounts not less than $3,000,000. This advanced price for 6s of 1880—102⅛—is not bringing the anticipated relief to the market, only $32,000 having been offered to-day and accepted up to noon. Of the remaining outstanding issue of the 6s of 1880, about $2,000,000 are coupon bonds largely held in Europe. The registered bonds are held to a considerable extent by some of

THE WEALTHIEST NEW YORK FAMILIES,

and by financial institutions throughout the country. The wealthy individual capitalists do not want money, and, therefore, are in no hurry about turning their bonds into the Treasury, and will probably wait until Dec. 31, when they will get 103 for them. If the Secretary should offer that price before the expiration of the loan, then, undonbtedly, these parties would turn in their bonds. So far as the institutions holding the 6s of 1880 are concerned, a curious fact has leaked out, which may explain to some extent the diffidence of these corporations about selling their bonds at 102⅛ now, when they could turn round and lend their money at such full rates of interest as are current. When this loan was marketed, in common with the 6s of 1881, which matures next year, it was known on the list of Government loans as the "6s of 1881," and was so classed until about two years ago, when it was properly classed as the

"SIXES OF 1880."

Recently several instances have occurred where banks and other financial institutions sold their 6s of 1881 to New York bankers, and, when the bonds were delivered, it was discovered a considerable portion were 6s of 1880. This mistaken idea naturally arose from the old classification of the bonds that might otherwise be presented. The mistake about the classification of these bonds was first discovered in some of the European Bourses, and, after it was corrected there, it was corrected on the New York Stock Exchange. Contrary to expectations here, the Bank of England discount rate (2½ per cent) was not advanced to-day, although the bank lost £1,000,000 specie during the week, and its reserve was reduced to 48 11-16 per cent of liabilities from 51 1-16 per cent. Private advices received to-day by leading bankers say that, if gold exports to this country continue large, the bank rate will be put up. Otherwise, that it will not be changed. Foreign exchange was firm, and rates were advanced for bankers' bills to 480 for sixty days and to 482 for demand.

IN RAILROAD BONDS

the largest transactions were in Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts, which advanced 1⅜, to 48. The next largest transactions were in Erie seconds and consolidated, which declined ⅝, to 97⅝, and the next in Denver & Rio Grande first consols, which advanced 1, to 107⅜. The other changes were as follows: An advance of 1¼ in Iron Mountain second preferred income, and Burlington & Quincy 7s; 1 in Lake Shore registered firsts; 1¼ in Kansas & Texas seconds; ⅜ in Chesapeake & Ohio firsts, series "B"; ¾ in Canada Southern firsts guaranteed, and Metropolitan firsts; ½ in Central Iowa firsts; ¼ in Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s. There was a decline of 3⅛ in Louisville & Nashville general mortgage 6s; 2¼ in Mobile & Ohio second debentures; 1 in Texas & Pacific income land-grant 7s, Ohio Central firsts, and Milwaukee & St. Paul firsts, Chicago & Pacific Division; ⅜ in Southern Pacific of California firsts and ¼ in Wabash seconds. The *Post* to-night says: "The market does not yet seem to be in a condition where it is safe for those to buy who depend on borrowed money, however safe it may be to take well-selected stocks which can be paid for and put into boxes to be held for three months."

A POINT THAT WAS COMMENTED ON

to some extent by financial men to-day was that the New York agency of the Bank of Montreal had received $200,000 to loan in the street. The act was deemed extraordinary on the part of the institution in question.

A BEAR.

THIS IS THE WAY HE FIGURES IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A bear broker said last night relative to the money market yesterday "The little steadying the market got after the bulls had made a rush to realize was made at the instance of Jay Gould, and he was for the moment a bull. The money market was very stringent, and ⅜ was bid above the legal interest by a reputable house and refused. The reports from England do not promise any ease for the money market, and the demands for the country at large, and especially the South, are compelling the banks here to contract their loans; and to them may be ascribed the present tightness of money. The bulls are trying to make it appear that it is the duty of the Government to open the Treasury doors and allow them to help themselves to the public money until they can

SUCCEED IN UNLOADING

their stock on the general public. They talk of a panic, and of widespread public damage, simply because they find, to use an expressive phrase, that they have bitten off more than they can chaw. They have put stocks, by sheer manipulation, up to a point where they cannot afford to carry them; and now, when they find that they will be compelled to let go some of their paper earnings, they send up a great warning cry of popular calamity."

MINING STOCKS.

WAKING UP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The morning market to-day inclined toward better prices, but without materially increasing activity. On the first call Great Eastern declined to 24, but later recovered. Amie was strong at 40, and Calaveras at 24. Moose advanced to 47.

PRODUCE.

WHEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Winter-wheat dealing reached a more liberal aggregate, especially in the speculative interest, No. 2 red meeting with increased attention in the option line. Prices have been again very unsettled, opening for No. 2 red buoyantly, and advancing about ¾@1¼ cents a bushel, reacting sharply through the early afternoon trade, and about losing the gain of the forenoon, and hardening subsequently, in instances to the extent of ¼@½ cent a bushel, with No. 1 white moving in sympathy. Western reports, which were of very variable markets, largely influenced the course of values here. Cable advices were of rather more firmness. The export call here has been on a moderate scale. Spring wheat more active, and quoted rather dearer; sales of No. 1 red at $1.30@1.31, closing at $1.30 bid; No. 2 red at $1.24@1.25¼, closing at $1.24½ bid; do December at $1.24½@1.25¾, closing at $1.25; do January at $1.27¾@1.28⅜, closing at $1.28¼; do February at $1.30@1.31⅝, closing at $1.30¾; No. 3 red at $1.20@1.21¼; ungraded red at $1.15 1.28½, as to quality.

CORN, OATS, RYE, BARLEY.

In corn a fair degree of activity is reported, mainly in the option line, the May, 1881, option on No. 2 appearing in the actual trading for the first time this season; prices opened stronger, generally gaining ¼@½ cent a bushel, but left off a shade weaker. Sales of mixed Western ungraded, new and old, 58@61½ cents, as to quality; No. 3, 57¾ cents; New York steamer mixed nominal.

Oats have been much more active, largely on speculative account, opening at an advance of ½@1 cent a bushel, No. 1 white for prompt delivery gaining fully 1 cent, but weakening through the afternoon, and on mixed receding slightly, leaving off rather more steady; sales of white Western ungraded at 45@50 cents as to quality; mixed do at 42@44¾ cents; white State nominal; No. 2 Chicago at 45½ cents afloat; do in store at 44 cents.

Rye was very quiet, and again quoted heavy.

Barley was offered more freely and quoted weaker and irregular; demand light; two-rowed State December arrival offered at $1.

PROVISIONS.

Hog products rather more active, and quoted closing firmer, Western mess pork meeting with a readier sale for early delivery; quoted at $14.25, and new at $15.25. Three hundred barrels were taken for export at $14.25, and in the option line Western mess very quiet, as for a long time past, with January and February quoted $14 bid and $15 asked. Sales for December at $13.25 @13.30. Cut meats in more request and steady. Bacon inactive at easier prices, with long clear quoted at $7.60, and short clear at $8.

Western steam lard rather more sought after, but quoted a shade easier for early delivery; quoted as closing at $9.02½; sales at $9.05 for early delivery, and $8.95@9.00 to arrive; and in the option line also attracting rather more attention, opening weaker and leaving off a shade firmer, with December closing at $8.97½@9.00, January at $9.07½@9.10, February at $9.12½, March at $9.20.

THE OTHER POINTS.

Tallow easier, with sales at 6¼@6⅜ cents.

Sugars—Raw less sought after, and quoted somewhat weaker at 7¼@7⅜ cents for fair, and 7⅝@7¾ cents for good refining Cuba; centrifugal at 7⅜ cents.

In freights more demand has been reported for tonnage for chartering purposes; in the berth freight line a fair degree of activity, was noted, chiefly in the way of grain, flour, and provision contracts, in part on through freight account at generally unchanged quotations; though, in instances, showing some irregularity, the grain rate by steam for Liverpool receding a trifle, and the provision rate by steam for Bristol hardening a little. For Liverpool, engagements by steam, flour at 2s 6d@3s 3d, mostly through freight and forward shipment, and by outport steamers as low as 2s 6d@2s 7½d; wheat at 7¼@7½d; provisions at 30@45s, mainly through freight for forward shipments, and by outport steamers as low as 30s@32s 6d.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE RAILWAY KINGS.

THEY, OF COURSE, THINK JUDGE BLACK "A FOOL."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Railroad representatives to-day were indulging in criticism upon the Hon. Jere Black's letter on the relations of the railroads to the public. Mr. A. C. Rose, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, said Judge Black did not understand what he was writing about. He wrote as a lawyer, without any knowledge of railroad business. His argument that the railroad companies did not own the roads was

"FOOLISH,"

for the companies had to pay dearly for every privilege they received from either State or Nation; had to expend large sums of money in building and equipping the roads; had to keep capital idle for a time, and when the roads began to pay it was demanded of them that they should run short hauls as cheaply as long ones. It ought not to be expected that as good rates should be given to non-competing points as to those where the railroads were brought into competition with other means of transportation, such as water-routes, etc.

MR. ALBERT FINK, THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,

said the question of rates for carrying freight over railroads had long been a complicated one. Judge Black had cited San Francisco and Salt Lake without taking into consideration that San Francisco was a competing-point with the ocean, and Salt Lake City was not. Before the railroad was built across the continent Salt Lake had to depend on San Francisco, and had to pay for hauling from that point.

THE QUESTION IS,

Do they pay more now than then, even if the rate to San Francisco, a further distance, is lower? A railroad was built from Louisville to Nashville, and subsequently extended to Memphis. At the latter place it came into competition with the Mississippi River and had to make rates accordingly. Would it be fair that all the towns between Nashville and Memphis should be charged no more than the Memphis rate, when, before the railroad was built, they would have had to pay for the hauling from the river front? If the rates were lower than they had to pay before the railroad was built, then they reaped advantage by its construction.

THE SAME WOULD APPLY TO NEW ORLEANS

as between the railroads and the Gulf steamers. It would be unjust that the same rates should be charged to Montgomery or Atlanta as to New Orleans, when, before the railroad was built, the shippers would have had to pay for transportation from New Orleans as well as the water rate from New York.

JOHN WYCLIFFE.

HIS ANNIVERSARY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Wycliffe semi-millennial celebration by the American Bible Society was held to-night at the Academy of Music, the Hon. Joshua L. Chamberlain, ex-Governor of Maine and President of Bowdoin College, presiding. Among the prominent gentlemen on the platform were President McCosh, of Princeton College; President D. C. Gilman, Johns Hopkins College, Baltimore, Md.; Father Gavazzi, Bishop Hurst, the Rev. Dr. Erskine White, the Rev. Dr. Henry L. Field, the Rev. E. P. Thwing, the Rev. E. L. Clark, the Rev. H. H. McFarland, the Rev. S. Irenœus Prime, the Rev. Dr. L. D. Bevan, the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, the Hon. Noah Davis, the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Charles Tracey, John E. Parsons, Robert Lennox Belknap, Henry G. De Forrest, and others.

The meeting was opened by the reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., after which the opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock.

The President delivered a welcoming address, after which the oration on "John Wycliffe and the First English Bible," was delivered by the Rev. R. S. Storrs. He reviewed the early life and history of John Wycliffe, and the work he had accomplished and its subsequent development. He said but 150 copies of the translation were made, and some of them were still in preservation in whole or in part despite the troublesome times they had passed through.

BANKRUPTCY LAW.

ONE WANTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The business-men of New York are already moving in the matter of a National Bankrupt law. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day the question was pretty thoroughly agitated, and debated at considerable length. The Committee on Bankruptcy Laws presented a supplementary report relative to Judge Lowell's draft of a National Bankruptcy law, which is now before the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. Under this act Registers are virtually made Judges in the first instance of nearly all matters in bankruptcy, are to be salaried, and not compensated by fees, as under the previous laws of 1876. It is presumed that the cost of any case of bankruptcy that may occur under the proposed law may be promptly determined in advance of liquidation. The report presented by the Committee to-day sets forth that the limit proceeding adjudication has been extended from three to six months in the revised bill, and asks why there should be any limit.

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMEND

that no discharge should be allowed without a public trial in court, and that the requirements for a discharge in composition settlements should be raised to the English standard. The Chamber of Commerce was urged by the Committee to recommend strongly the passage of the Lowell bill, the expenses of the Judicial machinery of which would be trifling compared with the importance of the work to be done. One of the speakers, referring to the existing laws, told of a Western merchant,

EVIDENTLY HARWOOD,

who failed in the West the other day, and made his wife a preferred creditor to the extent of $100,000 "for long and faithful services and good advice." The Chamber adopted a resolution favoring the passage of a National Bankruptcy act. The question was also discussed at the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, and referred to the Law Committee.

THE STEAMERS.

STILL OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—No more European steamships had been reported at sundown to-day. The Volmer sailed from Havre on the 11th, and has been out over twenty days. The following are overdue steamers, left the other side on the 13th: The Ville de Marseilles, of the French Line, from Havre; the Rheala, of the Edwards Line, from Cardiff; the Rialto, of the Wilson Line, from Hull, and the Bath City, from Bristol. On the 14th the Victoria, of the Anchor Line, and the Holland, both from London; the P. Caland, of the Netherlands Line, from Rotterdam, and the Jan Breidel, from Antwerp, sailed. Their delay is accounted for by the unusually violent storms which have raged of late on the North Atlantic. The steamers Devon and Cimbria arrived yesterday. Both met with a continuation of heavy westerly gales and high seas, although neither sustained any damage. During the night of the 27th the Devon sighted a burning ship, supposed to have been loaded with petroleum. She had evidently been abandoned, and no boats could be seen in the neighborhood.

"THE DARK RIVER."

IN PARK ROW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—There was a chilly wind to-day, but nothing like a temperature low enough to freeze the streets into a passable condition. The gentleman who slipped off a cross-walk in Park row, in front of the City-Hall Park, a few days ago, and was rescued from drowning in the mud by a Fourth Precinct policeman, called upon Mayor Cooper to thank him for his miraculous preservation through one of the city's servants.

THE CENTRE OF PARK ROW

is several inches lower than the gutters, and the mud there in rainy seasons has long been a source of danger to children not more than four feet high. On the 2d of last August the Aldermen adopted a resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Works to cause the railroad companies occupying Park row, between Spruce and Beekman streets, to raise the carriage-way, and relay their rails on the established grade of the street. But this has never been done. THE TRIBUNE correspondent, who was ferried across Park row in a scow to-day, and called upon Commissioner Campbell, was informed by that gentleman that there is no "established grade" for the down-town streets: that the railroad companies will not do anything without being forced to it by the courts; that Park row is well paved, and that is all that any reasonable street can expect. The season of navigation will close very soon, judging from weather prognostications.

IMMIGRANTS.

GETTING THEIR MONEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is prepared to accept the proposition of the Immigration Commissioners that all immigrant railroad business shall be conducted through licensed agents at Castle Garden, but the New York Central and Erie Companies evade the question and decline to renew the agreement made in 1873. Offices have been established for the sale of tickets, and a commission of 10 per cent is allowed to all persons who bring immigrants to those offices. This will not benefit immigrants, who have to pay the full amount of fare. It occasions great evils, as boarding-house keepers and runners are continually on the alert, and so long as this system shall be continued the efforts of the Commission to secure the immigrant from wrong and imposition will in part be defeated. Another evil is the "booking" of immigrants in foreign countries to some point in the interior of the United States. The complaints against the steamship Ferdinand de Lesseps—that the food was unwholesome, and that the ship was not kept clean, was overcrowded and unseaworthy, and the sexes were not properly separated—are understood to be unproven.

SMYTHE.

THE GREAT ENGRAVER'S CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The revelations made by William Brockway, the counterfeiter, in connection with the surrender of plates in his possession, together with a large stock of counterfeit money, have somewhat changed the attitude of the Government officials toward Charles H. Smythe, the engraver who pretended to make a clean breast of everything when he turned United States evidence. Smythe, it has been discovered, withheld much important information, including all about the coupon of the 5-20 bond he had engraved, and the scheme to float the counterfeits of that series after J. B. Doyle had placed the 6s of 1881.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY TENNEY

has Smythe's case under consideration and will soon determine whether to prosecute him, or for the sake of the information he did give, to permit him to plead guilty and go at liberty under a suspension of sentence like Brockway. If the last-named course is taken, Smythe can, if again caught counterfeiting, be at once sentenced. United States District Attorney Tenney says that had Brockway known how weak a case they had against him he would never have surrendered, and, had his counsel known it, Brokeway could probably have been released on habeas corpus. The orger began to suspect that he was master of the situation before the release was agreed to, and he remarked to his counsel that the Government could never connect him with the counterfeits. The evidence, he said, "will come uncomfortably near, but it will be just short of the proper mark."

ABBEY, THE MANAGER.

DEFEATING TICKET SPECULATORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Henry E. Abbey's business manager, W. W. Tillotson, has been engaged in a contest with ticket speculators. During the early part of Clara Morris' engagement at the Park Theatre no less than eight of these pests were upon the sidewalk every night. They crowded around people and pressed their tickets upon them in a very annoying manner. When the Bernhardt season opened they did the same thing. For a while, so great were the crowds around the front door, nothing could be done. Later in the season, when the rush at Booth's was not quite so great, and Clara Morris was only appearing at matinées at the Park, an active warfare against the speculators was begun. Two policemen were called into service at each house, and the ticket men were compelled to stand far enough away from the entrance to allow persons to enter without annoyance. The consequence was that the public, finding it easy to obtain seats for the regular price at the box offices, let the speculators severely alone. On yesterday a lot of boys, evidently representing speculators, stood in the line at the box-office window of Booth's Theatre. Mr. Tillotson compelled every one of them to fall out of the ranks and give place to those who were buying seats for personal use. Yesterday afternoon, before the curtain fell on the first act of "Alixe," at the Park, seats were offered by speculators for 50 cents less than the regular price.

SALVINI.

It was reported that Manager Abbey, of Booth's Theatre, intended to play "A Celebrated Case" only one week, after which Signor Tomasso Salvini, the Italian tragedian, would appear. THE TRIBUNE correspondent called at Booth's Theatre to-day, and Mr. Tillotson said: "It is not definitly settled that Salvini will follow 'A Celebrated Case.' John Stetson, of Boston, is Salvini's manager, and he has laid out his route for the entire season. It is a difficult matter to alter a route, when contracts have been made with different managers throughout the country; still, it is not impossible. It is not unlikely that, if Mr. Stetson can arrange his dates for other towns, Salvini will appear before long at Booth's Theatre."

PIANOS.

SUSPENSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The failure of Dunham & Sons, piano manufacturers at Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, was announced to-day, causing great surprise, and during the day the members of the firm, David H. Dunham and John B. Dunham, made an assignment. The house was the oldest in this country in the piano manufacturing business, having been established in 1834 by John B. Dunham, the father of the present proprietor. The death of the elder Dunham occurred in 1873, and he left property which at that time was valued at over $500,000,—one half of which was bequeathed to his sons and the other half to his wife. The interest of the present members of the firm in the real estate was valued a year ago in their statement at $62,000. This includes

THE FACTORY AT MELROSE,

valued at $30,000, and several houses and lots in Melrose and vicinity. The failure is the result of a number of unfortunate circumstances culminating at about the same time. They think their failure is only temporary, and expect to be able to pay all their creditors in full if they are allowed time, and it is expected that the creditors will grant a satisfactory settlement, in order that the firm may continue business. The assets are large, consisting of real estate, machinery, pianos in course of construction, lumber, and open accounts, and are nominally much larger than the liabilities, which are placed at about $40,000.

THE DOGS.

YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A dispatch from Cutchogue, L. I., says: Ten heats in the first series of all-age stake were run to-day, leaving three heats to be run to-morrow, to conclude the first series, when the winners of the first series of heats will be run together to decide the ultimate winners. Aten's setter Glen beat Higgins' setter Dashing Monarch; Ripley's red Irish setter beat Livingstone's English setter Ray; Godeffrey's pointer Croxtett beat Thayer's pointer Trim. The Westminster Kennel Club's pointer Sensation beat Dr. Spier's setter Lizzie Lee; Moore's setter Lass o' Lowrie beat Thyson's setter Peep-o'-Day; Spier's black-and-tan setter Fred beat Wagstaff's pointer Lord Dufferin; Donner's English setter Bessie beat Moore's Irish red setter Raleigh; Spier's setter St. Elmo beat Gause's setter Warwick.

THE JUDGES DECIDED

that neither Isabella nor Iron Duke, both setters, had any chance to be placed in the race, and, therefore, withheld their decision in their heat, and they did the same with Moore's pointer Lagay and Orgill's pointer Rush. The day was clear, but the northwest wind was very cold and chilly, and made it more difficult than on any previous day to find the birds, which kept in the thick cover. Some of the contests were very close and spirited, especially between Lass o' Lowrie and Peep-o'-Day, and between St. Elmo and Warwick. The work between the two last mentioned was the best work done so far in the trials. As the conclusion of the stake nears, the interest increases, and the noted Gladstone still sells favorit over the field. A large number of spectators were present.

GOTHAMITEMS.

FRANK LESLIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The will of the late Frank Leslie, the well-known publisher of this city, was admitted to probate to-day. The two sons of Leslie by his first wife contested the document, mainly on the ground that, as they alleged, their father was not of sound mind when he made it, and bequeathed the bulk of his property to his second wife. The Surrogate overruled all these objections, and held that the instrument was executed conformably with all the requirements of the statute. The contestants will appeal the case to the general term of the Supreme Court.

THE CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

According to the monthly statement of the Controller, issued to-day, the net debt of New York City Nov. 30, was $114,866,984. This includes revenue bonds, $14,455,808, while in the sinking fund there is a credit given of $33,023,643. The debt of the annexed territory, including the southern part of Westchester County, $967,895, is not included in the first-stated amount. During November there were drawn against the city warrants to the amount of $11,941,931, making a total of $46,988,379 drawn since the first of January last. The amount of stocks and bonds issued during the year up to Dec. 1 was $21,912,960, of which $62,535 were devoted to the improvement of streets, $340,000 for Croton Water-Works, $5,235,000 for docks, $421,900 for the big bridge, and $23,000 for water-metres, while the nice little sum of $13,100 was used for prosecuting public officers of the city who have been derelict in their duties.

JOHN STREET AND MAIDEN LANE.

It is calculated that there is more gold in John street and Maiden lane made into jewelry than has been taken out of the Black Hills during the last three years. These streets are the centre of manufacturing and assaying, and the amount of gold jewelry stored in safes and drawers as well as up-town, spread out in showcases, is almost equal to that in the Treasury. The competition is so great that many of the wholesale houses sell at retail at this season, and at low prices.

REMINISCENCE OF FISK AND STOKES.

A suit for absolute divorce, brought in 1878 by Mrs. Ida J. Ross, of Brooklyn, against Joseph Ross, Jr., a well-to-do cotton-broker of this city, resulted in a report of the referee favoring a divorce, submitted in July, 1879. Among the witnesses was "Josie" Mansfield. Judge Pratt, in Brooklyn, granted subsequently a motion to reopen the case, in order that that woman and others might modify their evidence. Considerable testimony was recently taken and submitted to the Court on a motion to annul the decree of divorce. This has been denied.

RENO POST.

A representation of the allegory and tableaux known as "The Great Republic" was given to-night in the Lexington-Avenue Opera-House, in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund and for the relief of sick and disabled soldiers of Reno Post, No. 44, Grand Army of the Republic. It will be repeated. Gen. Grant has accepted an invitation to be present during the representation to-morrow evening.

BROOKLYN.

In response to a request from the Census-office at Washington, the County Treasurer has forwarded a statement of the wealth, debt, and taxation in Kings County as follows: Value of real estate, $235,101,272; value of personal property, $11,919,394; amount of taxes, $2,100,216.

EDISON.

The Edison Electric Light Company's stockholders have increased the capital stock $180,000, making in all $480,000. The proceeds of the increase are to pay advances of money used in experiments, and to provide for further experiments.

PORCELAIN.

A large porcelain factory, which, it is claimed, will be the first of its kind in the United States, is to be erected at Kruscherville, Town of Westfield, Staten Island. The new factory, which is to be completed by next spring, will give employment to over 300 persons.

BANQUET.

The Alumni Association of the College of St. Francis Xavier held its annual dinner at Pinard's, No. 6 West Fourteenth street, to-night.

MLLE. BERNHARDT'S ART EXHIBITION

at Sarony's gallery closes on Saturday, in order that the paintings and sculpture may be taken to Boston.

JOURNALISTIC.

A meeting of wealthy Democrats are taking the necessary steps toward establishing a new evening paper in opposition to the Brooklyn *Eagle*. A capital of $200,000 is to be subscribed, and the paper is, it is said, to be conducted in the interest of the regular or Boss McLaughlin Democracy.

GEN. GRANT

having expressed a desire to visit the silk-mills and the locomotive and other iron works of Paterson, the Board of Trade of that city has taken steps appropriately to receive the ex-President and the other distinguished visitors who are expected to accompany him. The visit is to be made within a week or two.

SING SING.

A course of popular lectures is to be given under the auspices of the Baptist Church at Sing Sing at intervals during the winter. They will be begun on Thursday evening of this week, when the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver his lecture on "New Profession." He will be followed by Benjamin F. Taylor, of California; Dr. A. A. Willitts, of Philadelphia; Wallace Bruce, Miss Nellie F. Brown, of Boston; and Prof. William C. Richards, of Chicago. An organ concert precedes each lecture by distinguished organists.

AMONG THE DEATHS HERE TO-DAY

were those of C. F. Graffula, for a long time leader of the noted Seventh Regiment Band, and Claude Pelletier, Socialist, one of the members of the French Assembly banished by Louis Napoleon in his preparations for the coup d'etat.

THE PROPOSED BANKRUPT ACT.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the proposed National Bankrupt act for the distribution of insolvent estates and for the discouragement of insolvency will promote the general well-being by confirming confidence in business transactions and greatly increase inter-State trade."

Old men, tottering round from rheumatism, kidney trouble, or any weakness, will be made almost new by using Hop Bitters freely.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Latest Phase of the Pending Political Feud in Minnesota.

The Harwood Case at Minneapolis Assumes a Criminal Complexion.

A Would-Be Burglar Promptly and Fatally Shot at Niles, Mich.

Lynchers Take a Negro from a Tennessee Court and Hang Him.

THE MINNESOTA FEUD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 2.—The Justice having granted a continuance in the case of Riley on motion of the prosecution, the prisoner was remanded to jail, the motion for bail being overruled by Page, his Justice not even verbally assenting. To-day the case took a new turn. The defense seems to have been advised of the law, and applied to Judge Farmer at Austin for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted, and made returnable to-morrow morning. The Sheriff started out this evening to produce his prisoner.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 2.—John Riley was presented before Judge Fosmer, of the District Court at Austin, this morning, whereupon the Judge appeared and moved to quash the writ on the ground, first, "that the petition that was presented to the Court does not set forth sufficient grounds for the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus under any circumstances; that the Court had no jurisdiction to issue this writ; under the statute the application must be made to a Judge or to a Court Commissioner. A Court Commissioner is clothed with all the powers of a Judge acting in these matters. If application be made to a Judge or Court Commissioner in an adjoining county it must show affirmatively the reason why the writ is not issued in the county where the prisoner is confined. This application is made to the Judge of this court; the order that is made is made by the Judge of this court. He can issue the writ if he is in the county where the prisoner is confined. This point seems to me to be absolutely fatal to these proceedings. The writ undoubtedly should have been issued by the Judge or the Court Commissioner of Freedom. I think the petition itself does not comply with the statutes, and is therefore in many respects radically defective. The petition sets forth that the prisoner was kidnaped. That is a very broad word. If that were properly stated it would say how he was kidnaped, and it would have been seen that he was arrested and taken on a warrant regularly issued. It sets forth that the examination was adjourned from time to time. There are no grounds for a writ of habeas corpus."

In conclusion, Judge Page said: "The prisoner is a notorious outlaw, whose whole life has been blackened with crime. He is known everywhere as Buckskin Jack, a notorious outlaw, one of the most dangerous men in the Northwest. In view of the magnitude of the crime he is charged with having committed, no trifling bail should be fixed to permit him to get loose and prey upon this community. I regret that this crime has been committed; that such a thing could have occurred to blacken the annals of the country. It may be approved by some. I hope God will pardon the black heart that does approve it."

Mr. French briefly stated some general propositions in opposition to Mr. Page's legal points, and asked that the prisoner either be committed to the Mower County Jail or a reasonable amount fixed.

The Court took the papers and stated that the case would be taken under advisement at 9 o'clock in the morning, in the meantime charging the Sheriff to keep Riley in his custody. The Court then adjourned until 9 o'clock in the morning.

A TRIBUNE reporter secured an interview with the prisoner, who asked him if he ever had any acquaintance with Page. He said no; he had not; never saw him in his life to know him until he saw him in Dexter. When I asked him if he was in Austin the night Judge Page was shot at, he said no, he was not, and that he left Austin between the 3d and 6th of August, 1879, and had not been here since until the 4th of November last; that he left Stevens Point, Wis., on the 3d of November, arrived at Winona the same evening at 10 o'clock, left Winona at 10:25 a. m. of the 4th, and arrived at Owatonna at 5 a. m., and came thence direct to Austin.

HARWOOD & CO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 2.—The plot thickens. The most important movement in the legal proceedings against N. B. Harwood, the broken merchant of Minneapolis, took place in St. Paul yesterday, being nothing less than the filing of a voluminous bill of complaint in the United States Circuit Court, under which it is sought to bring Harwood and some of his preferred creditors into court, in order to get at the bottom of what is alleged to be a gigantic and fraudulent conspiracy. Harwood owes J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago, nearly $12,000. Suit was commenced in the United States Court for this claim, judgment was rendered in their favor, but Harwood's property was rendered invisible, and so United States Marshal McLaren came back with his writ of execution on Tuesday and reported that he couldn't find anything belonging to Harwood that he could attach. Then the attorneys for Farwell & Co. proceeded to make out a creditor's bill of complaint against N. B. Harwood, Susan D. Harwood, his wife, J. K. Sidle, C. H. Pettit, trustee under the deed of assignment, and the First National Bank of Minneapolis, all of whom are alleged to have been parties to a conspiracy whose object was to secure possession of $500,000 worth of goods on credit for the purpose of defrauding the creditors out of all, or at least half of their claims. On the strength of this allegation the Court is asked to have the parties brought into court in order that the charges may be substantiated, and that the judgments confessed to a few favored creditors may be declared null and void; that the assignment of Harwood to C. H. Pettit be set aside, and that there may be a fair and square scramble for the assets of the dry goods house of N. B. Harwood & Co.

The bill of complaint of J. V. Farwell & Co. covers twenty-five closely-written pages, and embraces in legal form the specifications of the foregoing general charges. Complainant charges, among other things, that there was no consideration whatever to support the judgment in favor of Susan D. Harwood, and that Harwood never owed her anything; that she never had any property in her own right, or otherwise; that the claim of the First National Bank is fraudulent and without consideration.

One party to the aforesaid conspiracy was one Manville D. Ingham, who is one of the judgment creditors, and who is the buyer of many of said goods for Harwood; that immediately after said judgment Ingham absconded on the direction of Harwood and his co-conspirators, and fled to Europe; that Harwood is the owner of property, money, securities, etc., evidences of debt had by divers persons, in trust or otherwise, for his benefit, and particularly by his wife, the First National Bank, C. H. Pettit, and J. K. Sidle, all of which is concealed in aid of the conspiracy and fraud herein pleaded; that Harwood's assignment was not made in good faith, but it was made to secure a compromise with Harwood's creditors; that Harwood called a meeting of his creditors in New York on the 23d of November, the day of his assignment, but that he subsequently changed the date to the 30th, when he offered them 50 cents on the dollar in settlement of their claims. In order, therefore, that Harwood and his co-conspirators may be interrogated upon these and other matters, and to explain what has become of certain property, they are asked to be brought into court by a writ of subpoena against N. B. Harwood, Susan B. Harwood, C. H. Pettit, J. K. Sidle and the First National Bank, and the rest of the conspirators and confederates, commanding them personally to appear on a day named before the United States Court to then and there answer questions and abide such order as the Court may direct. Of course this case involves the question of jurisdiction, as Harwood's assignment under the statute of the State is still pending, and the contest will probably prove to be an interesting one.

A MOTHER'S TERRIBLE CRIME.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Lucy Emeline Meeker, the wife of Horace Meeker, a farmer in good standing in this community, has been on trial for murder during the past week, and last evening the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Her victim was a little girl, 11 years of age, Libbie Alice Meeker, a half sister of the murderess' husband. The child had been taken from the Poor-House and placed in charge of the family. Mrs. Meeker treated the child with terrible cruelty, and finally determined to murder her. She took into her confidence her son Louis Almon Meeker. They procured a team, and, taking little Alice with them, drove through the Village of Waterbury to a point in the woods several miles beyond. At a brook-side the boy got out and procured some water in a mug. Into that he poured part of a bottle of sweetened water, in which had been mixed a quantity of strychnine. He did this at his mother's directions. Mrs. Meeker then held the cup to the child's lips, telling her it was sweetened water. Convulsions seized the girl in a little while, and continued for over an hour, Mrs. Meeker covering her mouth to prevent the screams for "mother" being heard, and both endeavoring to hold her. The body was then buried in the swamp. Remorse seized the boy, and he revealed the murder and the whereabouts of the child to the Sheriff. He pleaded guilty. Mrs. Meeker denied her guilt to the last, but the evidence against her was overwhelming.

THE MAYO MYSTERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 2.—L. Mayo arrived here to-day. Mr. Mayo is the son of Judge Mayo, the banker, who disappeared so mysteriously at East St. Louis three years ago. Judge Mayo was a passenger on an east-bound train, and was seen and recognized on the train as it crossed the bridge. He was even seen on the platform of a car as the train crawled down the incline at the east end of the bridge. It was dark at the time. When the train left East St. Louis Judge Mayo had disappeared. His valise and cane were in the car. It has always been supposed that Judge Mayo was seized by robbers when the car was entering East St. Louis, thrown from the track, murdered and robbed. No clew, however, was ever obtained, and the matter remains as great a mystery as ever. The son has spent a great deal of money in attempting to clear away the mystery, following all kinds of clews, but has almost lost hope of ever ascertaining the fate of his father.

OVERREACHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NILES, Mich., Dec. 2.—A bold attempt at burglary was made here last evening by two masked men, who entered the jewelry-store of La Pierce & Wicks between 9 and 10 o'clock. The men entered and leveled revolvers at the heads of the proprietors. Wicks grabbed the pistol-hand of one of the burglars, and, while the other turned his eye, evidently intending to shoot Wicks, La Pierce whipped out his revolver and gave him two balls, one in the breast and the other in the shoulder. The wounded man is mortally hurt. He says his name is Pat Malone, and that his mother lives at Whitehall, N. Y. He is believed to have come from Chicago.

MINNESOTA CONVICTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 2.—The jury in the case of the State vs. Thomas O'Connor, charged with the murder of Lawrence D. Vaughn, and which has been on trial at Le Sueur during the week, ended to-day in a verdict of murder in the first degree and a sentence from the Court consigning the defendant to the Penitentiary for life. The severity of the verdict and the sentence were hardly anticipated by those who heard the testimony.

O'Connor and Mrs. Weishar, convicted last week of murder in the first degree, will be sent to Stillwater to-morrow.

UNSATISFACTORY VERDICT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 2.—Dan Smith (colored), who attempted to ravish a young white girl in Giles County some time ago, was sentenced to twenty-one years in the Penitentiary at Pulaski to-day for assault with intent to commit murder. As soon as this verdict was found a mob rushed into the court-room, overpowered the Sheriff and posse, seized Smith and dragged him to the street, where hundreds of people joined the mob, and took him to a bridge and hung him until dead. The mob came from the vicinity where the crime was committed by Smith.

SAFE BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 2.—This morning it was discovered that during the night the safe in the grocery house of Cosner & Henderson had been blown open, and about $250 in cash extracted therefrom. A gold watch and $40 in gold was overlooked. Mr. Henderson was asleep up stairs over the store, but the report did not awake him, although people in the neighborhood were aroused. The police have a clew, and expect to hive the lads, three in number, to-morrow.

CAUGHT.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 2.—Upon a telegram from Oil City giving a discription, the police here to-night arrested a man giving the name of James A. Johnson. Searching him $5,700 were found, and the mark on his shirt showed his name to be Kenneth McLeod. Subsequent dispatches represented him as an oil broker, who obtained $550 from Reynolds & Co., bankers, of Oil City, by false pretenses, and also charged him with conspiracy. His family lives in Canada, where he was bound.

ARRESTED.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2.—R. B. Foster, James Galloway, and Samuel Logan, judges of election of the City of Manchester, in this State, have been arrested on the charge of refusing to receive the votes of a number of persons, mostly colored, on Presidential election-day. These votes were rejected for the reason that the parties did not show, as it is alleged, proper capitation receipts. They had receipts issued by the State Auditor, which were ignored by the judges.

RESPITED.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 2.—A Fremont dispatch to the *Plaindealer* states that Gov. Foster respited John Welsh, sentenced to be hanged for murder, until Feb. 25.

THE GHOULS.

PRESCOTT, Ont., Dec. 2.—The town is greatly excited over the fact that the bodies of Daniel McNutt and Mrs. Dunsmore have been stolen from their graves.

NATIONAL SENATORS.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Dec. 2.—It would appear that the political caldron in Wisconsin never ceases to boil, for the Presidential election is no sooner over than we enlist in an exciting and heated contest for United States Senator. The action of Senator Angus Cameron, in declining to be a candidate for reëlection, leaves a vacuum for others to enter as aspirants for the honorable and coveted position. Thus far in the contest the Republicans are chiefly occupied in canvassing the claims of the Hon. E. W. Keyes, of Madison, and the Hon. Philetus Sawyer, of Oshkosh,—no other names as yet being prominently mentioned in connection with the office. It is a fact not to be controverted, that, in this portion of the State at all events, Mr. Keyes is the great favorit for United States Senator. It is not easily erased from the memory of Republicans that the best years of his life have been devoted to the interests and welfare of the Republican party of Wisconsin. Both his time and means have been used to advance Republican principles; and he is justly regarded by friend and foe as a brave and fearless leader, never hesitating or faltering in the path of duty. He possesses the ability and force of character to assume at once the position of a prominent and influential member of the United States Senate. In Mr. Keyes, it is admitted, Wisconsin would have a representative on the floor of the Senate fitting to her standing and intelligence; and no man would look after the interests of his State sharper or closer than he. These things can be said in favor of Mr. Keyes without any disparagement to the other candidates for the position. Mr. Sawyer has been long and favorably known among the most enterprising business-men of the State, and, as a Member of Congress, was credited with being one of the most active and influential members of that body. But his age—now about 65—is a serious objection with some. From a calm and dispassionate survey of the field, it would seem, then, that the Republicans of Wisconsin can consult their own interests best, and do their State the most credit, by electing the Hon. E. W. Keyes to succeed the Hon. Angus Cameron in the Senate of the United States after the 4th of March, 1881.

A TRIBUNE representative found the Hon. Philetus Sawyer at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, taking his dinner with the Hon. C. G. Williams, Congressman from the First Wisconsin District, on his way to Washington. Mr. Sawyer is a prominent candidate for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Angus Cameron, and he is therefore an object of interest to newspaper-men and to Republicans generally. Mr. Sawyer was politely interrogated upon the subject of his candidacy in Wisconsin, but peremptorily declined to submit to a formal interview upon a subject so important to himself. He stated, however, very frankly to the interviewer that he was a candidate, that he had the means of knowing very nearly how the case stood in the State at the present time, and that he was not at all discouraged at the outlook. He said he could not be expected to disclose through the medium of so widely a circulated journal as THE TRIBUNE his plans of the campaign and the work that had already been accomplished. He frankly admitted that, in his opinion, the contest for Senator had narrowed down to a choice between Col. E. W. Keyes and himself, and that of the two candor compelled him to say that he preferred the other man to Keyes. Mr. Sawyer was of the opinion, also, that either Keyes or himself would be chosen Senator, and that there was little probability of the race being won by a dark horse. He spoke in the highest terms of his competitor, Col. Keyes, as a gentleman of great experience in public affairs and as possessing many of the qualifications that go to make a good Senator and statesman. He said it was a friendly contest between Republicans for a high position, and that as far as he was concerned it should be a square stand-up fight, and no blow given below the belt. He added that there were 103 Republican members elected to the next Legislature, and that it would consequently require fifty-two votes to nominate a candidate in the Republican caucus. If some of his personal friends, who had paid closer attention to the subject than he had, were not very much deceived, more than fifty-two members had already expressed their intention to vote for himself. "But," added Mr. Sawyer with a merry twinkle of his mild gray eye, "you know that men are not always to be depended upon in cases of this kind, and that there is many a slip between the cup and the lip." As he was about going to the train, Mr. Sawyer said "good day."

Learning that the Hon. Jesse Spalding was interested with Mr. Sawyer in business in Wisconsin, and that he personally knew a good deal about the present status of the Senatorial campaign in that State, the newspaper man hied him thither, and found the object of his search in his office at No. 248 South Water street. That gentleman acknowledged that he had taken some pains to inform himself in relation to the Senatorial contest now going on in a State where he had large business interests and many correspondents, and that he had no hesitation in saying Mr. Sawyer was well ahead in the race thus far, and he thought he would easily pass under the wire ahead of all his competitors. He had recently visited Wisconsin himself, and conversed with many leading Republicans in Milwaukee and other principal points, and his assurances all tended in the direction of Mr. Sawyer's triumphant election. He had seen a number of lists of members that could be relied upon to vote for Sawyer first, last, and all the time, and they all showed a good majority over the required fifty-two votes. Mr. Spalding thought that Mr. Lawyer's friends had good ground for the belief that their candidate would be successful.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 2.—The Senatorial situation in Pennsylvania is about as follows: Of nearly a dozen candidates in the field a month ago, only three now stand the least chance of election. They are: Cessna, who is believed to be backed by the Cameron influence; ex-Speaker Grow, who is running on the anti-Ring platform; and ex-Congressman Moorhead, who was put forward a few days ago by the business-men of Pittsburg, who affect to believe that he would represent their interests in the upper branch of Congress better than any of the others.

Grow says he has enough members of the Legislature pledged to insure his election. Cessna trusts to his backing and to his record as Chairman of the Republican State Committee for success; while Moorhead depends upon the power of money to put him through the Legislative mill.

Of the three men named, Grow is by far the best qualified for the position. His career in Congress was especially brilliant. He proved himself an able debater, a fearless champion of Freedom, an outspoken enemy of Secession, and a firm friend of the Union when it cost something to entertain such opinions.

Cessna is a man of considerable ability, but of limited experience in legislative affairs. His connection with the Ring has weakened his influence with the people, who insist upon doing their own thinking and voting. His strength is in the eastern part of the State. He can only be elected by the manipulation of the Legislature, or a coalition of all the anti-Grow interests, which is improbable.

Gen. Moorhead is over 70 years of age. He served five successive terms in Congress without especial distinction. He is a man of the highest respectability, has a thorough knowledge of business, and is very rich. An effort has been made to induce Cameron to give up Cessna and indorse Moorhead, but without success. Moorhead's strength is in Allegheny and a few of the western counties which are dominated by Pittsburg capitalists, who are the head and front of the movement to send him to the Senate.

Grow's present popularity with the people is as great as, if not greater than, at any previous time in his public career. Should there be no defection in the ranks of members of the Legislature who are pledged to support him, he will be elected on the first ballot; but, in the event of a break, of which there is some danger, Cessna would probably slip in. As the matter now stands, Grow is the favorit by large odds, Cessna a tolerable second, and Moorhead a bad third, with no prospect of improving his position. Hoyt, Oliver, Stone, Quay, Rutan, and the rest constitute the field.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 2.—A gentleman who has been much over the State in the past month, and who has given special attention to the Senatorial question, remarked this morning that fifty-one Republican members of the Legislature had told him either verbally or in writing that they thought they should vote for Gen. Harrison for Senator, and a well-known politician who stood by gave it as his opinion that the General would have practically no opposition by the time the caucus met. He said he had never known the sentiment of the party throughout the State to be so nearly unanimous on any one thing as the demand for Gen. Harrison's election. In this county he will have eight out of the nine Representatives and Senators elect.

The State Librarian, whose business it is to provide for the rooms for the Legislature, which meets next month, finds himself without money, the last Legislature having failed to make any provisions for the meeting of its successor. The Contingent Fund of the Governor is also too nearly exhausted to supply the sum needed. In consequence, the State officers held a meeting this morning to see what could be done, and concluded to refer the question to the Attorney-General before taking action in the matter. He will doubtless find some way to provide for the expenses, so that any apprehensions which may have been indulged that the Legislature could not meet may be quieted, and Senatorial ambitions may continue to burn.

William Tibbitts was tried in the United States Court to-day charged with inducing Abram Tobias to vote at the State election in Marion, Grant County, knowing that he was not legally entitled to, and was acquitted. This ends the election trials, of which so much was said by the Democracy soon after the October election. The fact is, there never was a more honest election in the State, and all attempts to create a contrary impression have signally failed.

The Republican Executive State Committee held a meeting this afternoon, at which it was voted to continue active work, keep up county organizations, and keep the lines closed up at every point, that nothing gained this year may be lost in the campaign of 1882. There was a large attendance, and the best feeling was exhibited.

FIRE RECORD.

AT TOPEKA, KAS.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 2.—Crawford's Opera-House, which was opened last September, burned to the ground this morning. The loss is about $30,000; insured for $15,000 in the German American, Queen's, American Central, New York, Hamburg, Magdeburg, British, American Union of California, National of Hartford, St. Paul. Lovejoy's auction store and three other establishments on the ground floor were ruined, but the loss is not yet ascertained.

AT COVINGTON, KY.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 2.—O'Brien Bros.' plug tobacco manufactory, at Covington, Ky., burned this forenoon. Loss on stock, $10,000; on building, $1,500; stock insured for $5,200 in British American, La Confiance, and Kenton. The building was insured for $3,000 in the Royal, of Liverpool.

AT ELDORADO, KAS.

ELDORADO, Kas., Dec. 2.—The Walnut Valley Elevator and Bonanza Mill, owned by E. K. White, burned yesterday, together with some 10,000 bushels of wheat and several thousand bushels of corn. Loss about $20,000. Insurance small.

AT EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—The store of T. F. Malone, in Eau Claire, burned this morning. Loss, $15,000; partially insured.

CHICAGO.

The alarm of fire from Box No. 133 at 8:50 o'clock yesterday evening was false.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KIRKWOOD, Ill., Dec. 2.—A young Swede named Gust Nelson attempted to commit suicide this afternoon by throwing himself on the railroad track in front of a moving freight-train between Monmouth and Kirkwood. The pilot of the engine struck and knocked him off the track, cutting a deep gash in the back of his head and fracturing his collar bone. He was brought to Kirkwood and his wounds dressed. He was then taken to the house of his sister, who lives in the country. It is thought that he may recover. Despondency is attributed as the cause of his attempt at self-destruction.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 2.—James Oates cut his throat with a razor in a Christy avenue saloon to-night. Oates is a theatrical man who has had trouble with his family. Some say he was a relative of Alice, the well-known opera-bouffe artist.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 2.—James Sloan, in jail at Bellefontaine, O., on an indictment for shooting with intent to kill, cut his throat this morning and will die.

I have long prescribed the Shakers' Sarsaparillas, and I think it a most valuable medicine.—Jeremiah Blake, M. D., Gilmanton, N. H.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Electors Visit the President-Elect at His Home in Mentor,

And Are Treated to One of the Most Finished Speeches of the Season.

Large Chance Gathering of Congressmen and Electors at St. Louis.

GEN. GARFIELD.

MENTOR, O., Dec. 2.—During the visit of the Ohio Electors to-day, in response to an address of Gen. Grosvenor in their behalf, Gen. Garfield addressed them, as reported for the Cleveland *Herald*, in the following language:

I am deeply grateful to you for this call, and these personal and public congratulations. If I were to look upon the late campaign and its result merely in the light of a personal struggle and a personal success, it would probably be as gratifying as anything could be in the history of politics. If my own conduct during the campaign has in any way been a help and a strength to our cause, I am glad. It is not always an easy thing to behave well. If, under trying circumstances, my behavior, as a candidate for the Presidency has met your approval I am greatly gratified; but the larger subject of your congratulations to the country on the triumph of the Republican party opens a theme too vast for me to enter upon now. I venture, however, to

MENTION A REFLECTION

which has occurred to me in reference to the election of yesterday. I suppose that no political event has happened in all the course of the contest since the early spring which caused so little excitement, and indeed so little public observation, as the Presidential election which was held yesterday at midday. The American people paid but little attention to the details of the real Presidential election, and for a very significant reason. Although you and all the members of the Electoral Colleges had the absolute constitutional and technical right to vote for anybody you chose, and though no written law directed or suggested your choice, yet every American knew that the august sovereign of this Republic,—the 9,000,000 of voters,—on an early day in November had pronounced the omnipotent fiat of choice, and that sovereign, assuming as done that which he had ordered to be done, entertained no doubt that his will would be implicitly obeyed by all the Colleges in all the States. That is the reason why the people were so serenely quiet yesterday. They had never yet found an American who had

FAILED TO KEEP HIS TRUST

as a Presidential Elector. From this thought I draw this lesson: That when that omnipotent sovereign, the American people, speaks to one man and orders him to do a duty, that man is under the most solemn obligations of duty, except those that the God of the universe might impose upon him. Yesterday, through your votes and the votes of others in the various States of the Union, it is probable (the returns will show) that our great political sovereign has laid his commands upon me. If he has done so, I am as bound by his will and his great inspiration and purpose as I could be bound by any consideration that this earth can impose upon any human being. In that presence, therefore, I stand and am awed by the majesty and authority of such a command. In so far as I can interpret the best aspirations and purposes of our august sovereign, I shall

SEEK TO REALIZE THEM.

You and I, and those who have acted with us in the years past, believe that our sovereign loves liberty, and desires for all the inhabitants of the Republic peace and prosperity under the sway of just and equal laws.

Gentlemen, I thank you for this visit, for this welcome, for the suggestions that your presence and your words bring, and the hope that you have expressed in the arduous and great work before us we may maintain the standard of Nationality and promote all that is good and worthy in this country, and during the coming four years we may raise just as large a crop of peace, prosperity, justice, liberty, and culture as it is possible for forty-nine millions of people to raise.

Gov. Foster was master of ceremonies, presenting the visitors to Gen. Garfield.

After an interchange of greetings two hours were passed in informal social intercourse, after which the company returned to Cleveland and dispersed for home, except Gov. Foster, who remained at Mentor.

GEN. GARFIELD'S HEALTH.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 2.—The attention of Mr. Richard Smith, the editor of the *Gazette*, having been called to the publication of an interview in which he is made to say that Gen. Garfield is in serious condition physically, and that he needs careful nursing, says he made no such statement. What he does say on the subject is, that, traveling with Gen. Garfield from Washington, he observed that he was troubled with indigestion, the result of overwork. Mr. Smith and other of Gen. Garfield's friends think he is overtaxed by visitors coming to Mentor, and that he should go somewhere where he could escape this tax. Nobody considers his physical condition as at all serious.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—Among to-day's arrivals in the city are quite a number of Congressmen and Senators and others on their way to the National Capital. Of the Missouri members the Hon. R. P. Bland and wife, of the Fifth District, are staying at the Lindell; the Hon. Samuel L. Sawyer, of the Eighth District, and G. F. Rothwell, of the Tenth, took the east-bound morning train. The Hon. N. Ford, of the Ninth, will pass through the city this evening. United States Senator Windom, of Minnesota, is at the Lindell, and will depart to-night. Senator J. D. Walker and Congressmen T. M. Gunter and J. R. Pettigrew, of Arkansas, are registered at the Planters', and will also leave to-night. A delegation from the Creek Nation are at the Planters' House on their way to Washington to urge some special legislation. The Hon. J. F. Williams, of Macon; Marshall Arnold, of Scott; J. E. Organ, of Dent; Champ Clark, of Pike; H. N. Phillips, of Stoddart,—all Presidential Electors,—came down from Jefferson City this morning, en route to their respective homes. The Electors from St. Louis returned with them, after casting the vote of the State for Hancock and English. W. P. Bentley, of this city, was chosen as messenger to carry the returns to Washington.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 2.—The name of the Hon. J. K. Graves, of this city, seems to be booming for the Governorship of Iowa. He is one of the most popular men in Iowa, and his popularity at home is shown by his election to the Legislature from Dubuque County, which has a Democratic majority of 2,800. Mr. Graves was seen by your correspondent this evening, and expresses himself very plainly that, if the people want him to enter the field, he will do so willingly. Mr. Graves has every qualification for the office, and he would make a Governor of whom the State could feel proud. Dubuquers, irrespective of party, hope the Graves boom will continue and finally land Dubuque's favorite in the Governor's chair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 2.—The State Board of Canvassers to-day decided the majority of M. E. Cutts, Republican, as member of Congress from the Sixth District, is 160 over Cook, Democrat, counting in the two disputed townships, which effectually squelches Cook.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 2.—Representative O. H. Wright, of Belvidere, is a candidate for the Speakership of the next session of the Illinois General Assembly. He is quite strongly indorsed by the Bevidere *Northwestern*, and the Rockford *Gazette*, his home journal, speaks of him as follows: "He is a gentleman of culture and broad views, a ripe scholar, not over partisan, a successful business man, and has had much experience in life, which is valuable to any man elevated to such a position." Mr. Wright was quite popular during the last Assembly, and will no doubt make a strong run for the position.

NOT YET ARRESTED.

Up to a late hour last night the thieves who stole Mr. John Morrow's trunk containing $6,000 worth of jewelry last Friday night, from the sidewalk in front of the Clifton House, had not been arrested, although detectives thought it probable they would be. It is quite evident the police authorities have not the slightest clew to the thieves, and unless Bank-Detective Aldrich divulges the name of the party whom he negotiated with for the recovery of the goods, or gives information he is believed to possess in regard to the matter, none will be had. The sensational arrests at the Clifton House Wednesday night have had the effect to alarm the whole army of "fences," or receivers of stolen property, that infest this city and place a good premium on thieving. That class of cormorants who live by the proceeds of thefts and bleed the thieves so that but little is left the latter after they have settled with them loomed up in force at the Armory Police Court yesterday during the examination of E. Isaacs, the Clark street pawnbroker, whose place adjoins police headquarters, and who is believed by certain detectives to have had a hand in secreting the stolen jewelry, and subsequently turning it over to Aldrich, or to some one who gave it to that person for him.

It has been said that Mr. Morrow did not act squarely in his negotiations with Aldrich,—seeking to recover the goods and also obtain the return of the money he had paid. His evidence, printed elsewhere, was given in a straightforward manner, and without any reservations. The money—$700—was paid to Aldrich, and there was evidently no expectation of getting it back.

CANADA.

The Bargain with the Syndicate to Build the Pacific Railroad.

The Government to Give $25,000,000 in Money and 25,000,000 Acres of Land.

An Outcry from the Toronto Globe Against Such an "Enormous Expenditure."

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 2.—The terms of the bargain with the syndicate to build the Canada Pacific Railroad are published in the *Globe*. The announcement is made on what it believes to be unimpeachable authority; and, having a friend at court, who is in a position to know, the statement is doubtless reliable. The *Globe* says: "It has long been asserted and admitted that the amount paid by the Government is $25,000,000, and the amount of the land-subsidy 25,000,000 acres. We are now in a position to state that the line to be constructed is divided into three sections, for which the payments in money will vary according to the difficulty and costliness of the work. These sections are as follows: Nipissing to Thunder Bay, north of Lake Superior, about 600 miles; Red River to the Rocky Mountains, about 1,000 miles; British Columbia, excluding portion already under contract, about 400 miles. For the Lake Superior section a bonus of $20,000 and 20,000 acres per mile has been allotted,—making a total of over 12,000,000 of each, or nearly half the whole subsidy. For the British Columbia section the bonus is 20,000 acres and $16,000 per mile, or a total of 8,000,000 acres and $6,400,000 for the section of 1,000 miles across the plains, or an average of about 5,000 acres and $6,600 a mile. Put in tabular form, the statistics for the different sections are as follows:

	Dollars.	Acres.
Lake Superior	12,000,000	12,000,000
Red River to Rocky Mountains	6,400,000	5,000,000
British Columbia	6,600,000	8,000,000
Total	25,000,000	25,000,000

"We are also in a position to state that the whole of the land is to be taken from the fertile belt of the Northwest. This puts the scheme, as a whole, in a startling light. For constructing and working the Lake Superior section, which can be dispensed with for years to come, and which the syndicate are compelled by their bargain to undertake at once, the country is to be called on to pay a subsidy in money and land equivalent to $60,000 a mile. For constructing and working the British Columbia section, which can also be safely postponed until the country is in a better financial position, there is a bonus in money and land equivalent to $56,000 a mile." The *Globe* claims that, "For the present, the whole of this enormous expenditure might be avoided by confining the scheme to the completion of the works under contract, and the extension of the road westward from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains. The task before Parliament, when it meets next week, is to decide whether, in the present condition of the country, the scheme for building the whole line at such fearful cost, before it is required, shall be undertaken, or a more moderate and business-like course shall be adopted."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—Maj. Walsh, of the Northwest Mounted Police, will stay in Brockville until Dec. 14,—his leave of absence having been extended.

An evening paper says: "One of the Cabinet Ministers has been patriotically endeavoring to burn Nova Scotia coal at his residence in Ottawa, but ordered several tons of it sent back to the dealer as unfit for use. In view of the complaints about the quality of Nova Scotia coal, it would be well for Parliament to institute inquiries. Belleville got some for the gas-works, and there was dissatisfaction with it. Hamilton vessel-owners, who have used it while navigating the Gulf of St. Lawrence, report most unfavorably about it. It is imposition enough to pay a tax put on with the intention of neutralizing the effect of distance in price of coal; but, when an endeavor is made to tax us for using coal of a poor quality, it is time for resentment. How can Canadians be made rich by the operations of a law which forces them to pay more for coal, coal-oil, and other prime necessities, than they would have to pay if allowed to buy in the cheapest market?"

The first forty-seven miles (from Pembroke to Mackies) of the Canada Central Railroad extension has been handed over by the contractors, and is now being operated in connection with the rest of the line. Trains are now running from Ottawa to a point about 150 miles north. The contractors are also running trains from Mackies to Bisset's Creek, about fifteen miles farther northwest; and expect by Christmas to send their locomotives to Deux Rivers, twelve miles farther on; or, in other words, the iron horse will by that time have penetrated about 190 miles into the wilderness north of Ottawa, and three-fourths of the way to Lake Nipissing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, Dec. 2.—The Chamber of Commerce held another meeting to consider the winter-port question. A telegram from the Minister of Railways was read, stating that orders had been issued by the Government to the Superintendent of the Inter-Colonial Railway to secure two cargoes of grain, with the object of testing the capability of Halifax as the winter-port of the Dominion, and that, in the event of the experiment proving a success, a proposition would be submitted to Parliament for the erection of an elevator in that city. A committee was finally appointed to arrange for a public meeting to consider the subject.

CASUALTIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUPACA, Wis., Dec. 2.—News has just arrived giving the particulars of a serious accident that happened on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad west of Scandinavia. Two men by the name of Newton and Blank were crossing the track in a lumber wagon with a span of horses, when the train came suddenly around a curve, and killed both horses, demolished the wagon, and seriously hurt one of the men. His injuries are internal, and are considered dangerous. The train struck the team square, and tossed the men several feet into the air.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Dec. 2.—A fatal accident occurred a few miles west of this city last night. Mrs. William Loveless was so severely burned that she died from the injuries in a few hours. While standing before a fireplace her dress caught fire, and, being alone in the house, she was terribly burned before help arrived. She was an old resident of Macoupin County. She was 71 years old, and left a large number of friends and relatives.

How Mrs. Grant Didn't Go to a Banquet.

New York Correspondence St. Louis Republican.

A banquet was to be given to the General by one of the Japanese dignitaries, and so much of the learning and the power of the Japanese was to be represented that the General was anxious to have his share of the entertainment well conducted. Mrs. Grant was accordingly requested to be in readiness at a certain hour, so that there would be no delay. When the hour arrived she had not made her toilet. The General sent to her and found that she had a Japanese silk peddler in her room. The man's wares were spread all around, and she was asking prices and trying to make a bargain. It was time to start, and the General went ahead in his vehicle, leaving a member of his traveling company at the hotel to follow with Mrs. Grant as soon as she was ready. This gentleman paced the hall for an hour, waiting for the ex-President's wife. She was deep in business with the silk peddler, and apparently forgot all about the banquet. At length the peddler went away, pleased at the sales he had made, and Mrs. Grant began to make her toilet. She "hurried on her things," and at length was ready. As the vehicle was on the way to the banquet-hall, Mrs. Grant spied her husband returning. Dinner was over, and he was on his way back, covered with flowers and decorations and laden with presents. "Goodness me!" exclaimed Mrs. Grant; "there's Ulyss. I know he's mad from the way he looks. Stop and let me get out." She quickly descended from the carriage, got into the one occupied by the General, and returned to the hotel. She said to her escort the next day that "Ulyss was so mad he hadn't spoken to her yet." The incident did not escape Grant's "Boswell," but it was not recorded.

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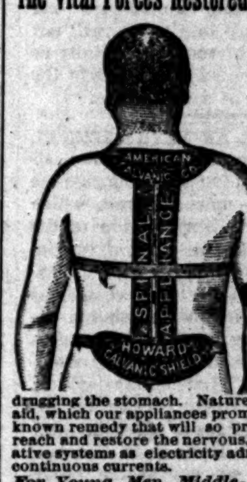

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Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Sol Smith Russell. "Edgewood Folks."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Mrs. Scott-Siddons. "Twelfth Night."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of John A. Stevens. "Unknown; or, The River Mystery."

Hershey Hall.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. The Mortimers, the Bogarduses, and the Jubilee Singers.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1880.

WHERE were John Kelly and William H. Barnum when the thirty-five Electoral votes of New York were cast for James Abram Garfield and Chester Absalom Arthur "amidst great applause"? The soft, low voice of the Tammany Fraud Committee was not heard in the land at that important juncture.

THE Lough Mask expedition in Ireland had to take a well-assorted commissariat along. It had condensed milk, concentrated coffee, salt, cured meats, hard-tack, pots and pans, candles, dark-lanterns, and fog-horns. If it had been moving about the North Pole or down the River Congo it would not have needed a more thorough equipment, except for the matter of a few looking-glasses and glass beads. The omission of the beads was a mistake.

THE Democratic plan of forcing a Civil-Service Reform bill on President Hayes, and getting the cheap glory of a death-bed repentance, will not work. It would be like the last act of an old sinner dying intestate and willing his neighbor's property to found a charity. The motive of the thing would be transparent. Civil-Service reform instituted by Democrats to bother Republicans, if it should ever go into operation at all, would redound to the credit of those who executed it in good faith, not to those who conceived it in a spirit of petty malice and spite.

A PLAN for the irrigation of the Mississippi River between St. Louis and Cairo would be immensely popular in the former city. The elevators are choked with grain, and the barges can't get up or down, as there are only three feet of water on the bars. Capt. Eads lives in St. Louis, and it is very unpatriotic of him to be fooling around the Isthmus of Tehuantepec with a scheme for a ship-railway when his own native village pines for an improvement of that kind a thousand times more than the Tehuantepeckers, whoever they may be.

THE appointment of Gen. Howard to be commandant at West Point in place of Gen. Schofield would be recognized by the country as eminently suitable. Gen. Howard is a good soldier and at the same time a consistent friend of the colored race. He would give no undue advantage to colored cadets, but he would accord them the protection to which they are entitled as citizens of the United States. The colored cadet gets his appointment on the same terms and in the same manner as the white cadet, and both have the same status in the eye of the law and the military regulations. Gen. Howard would endeavor to prevent unjust discriminations on account of race, whether they should be in the direction of ostracising the colored cadets socially or of giving them special privileges merely because they have negro blood in their veins.

THE exhibit of the commerce of Buffalo for the season just closed is very satisfactory to the people of that city. The receipts of grain, including flour, by water up to Dec. 1 were 108,668,788 bushels, as against 74,572,659 in 1879, and 82,198,730 in 1878, the largest previous year. The gain in one year is nearly equal to the entire grain receipts of the port ten years ago. The total shipments by canal from the opening to Nov. 30 were 71,850,696, as compared with 54,118,229 in 1879, 58,785,500 in 1878, and 43,631,934 in 1877. The canal tolls, in spite of the great reductions in rates, were $1,643,136, or $200,000 more than in any previous year, and the number of boats cleared 10,623, or 1,600 more than in any previous year. The period of the decadence of the Erie Canal has clearly not yet begun. The results of this year's business should induce the Legislature to adopt a more liberal policy towards this great National highway, as also to recognize the fact that the lateral branches are in most instances only blood-suckers that need to be lopped off for the benefit of the whole system.

THERE is a strong probability that Judge Davis, of Illinois, will hold the balance of power in the Senate for the two years after the 4th of March next, which will be to the end of his own term. The Judge's position will really be the most important of any member of the Chamber. Voting with the Democrats, the Senate may be a tie; voting with the Republicans, the supporters of the new Administration will have a working majority. They may still have it if Senator Mahone, of Virginia, acts with them; but that can hardly be looked for. There is some chance of the election of a Republican Senator in Tennessee. But in any case Judge Davis' vote will almost every day decide the question or tie—leaving that duty to the Vice-President. For the first half of his political life, Judge Davis was a Whig of anti-slavery proclivities; for the next third of his political life he was a Republican, but of conservative sentiments; for two or three years he was "independent" between the great parties, and during the last year he has somewhat leaned toward the Democracy. How he stands since the election we have not heard; he is believed, however, to feel quite friendly towards Gen. Garfield, and to esteem him very highly, altho it is said that he voted for Hancock. The Judge never was cut out for much of a partisan—his turn of mind being too judicial for that; he sees good and bad actions in both parties, and estimates them accordingly.

THE *Globe* and *Mail* of Toronto naturally take opposit views of the policy of the Canadian Government with reference to the new Pacific Railway Syndicate. The *Globe* believes that the Lake Superior section, for which $12,000,000 and 12,000,000 acres of land, or nearly one-half the whole subsidy, have been allotted, can be dispensed with for years to come; and that Quebec and Ontario can have connections with the new system of roads through the United States without detriment to the interests of either country. The *Mail*, on the other hand, insists upon the completion of the whole work at once, on the ground that a vigorous national policy demands an unbroken highway from tide-water to tidewater. The subsidies for the different sections are as follows:

Lake Superior	$12,000,000	and	12,000,000 acres.
Red River to Rocky Mountains	6,400,000	and	5,000,000 acres.
British Columbia	6,600,000	and	8,000,000 acres.
Total	$25,000,000	and	25,000,000 acres.

All the land is to be taken from the fertile Northwest region. The decision of this question is closely allied with the future prosperity of the country. The Government party believes the building of the road would stop emigration, which has lately been proceeding at the rate of nearly 100,000 persons annually. But the opposition explain the movement of population by saying that it is due to the imposition of high tariff duties. Probably neither side is wholly right. The United States are attracting the people of Canada on the old principle of natural philosophy: that the greater mass attracts the less. This would be true if other things were equal, as they are not. Better lands, better markets, and more widespread prosperity conspire to make the United States more advantageous for homes of thrifty and enterprising people than Canada is or can be. A Pacific railway in Canada will not make an important difference, especially as there will soon be three such railways in the States, with prospects of several more.

THE PROSPECTS FOR AN EXTRA SESSION.

A topic which commands considerable attention at the National Capital is the possible extra session of the new Congress which may follow the short closing session of the present Congress. The present Congress inaugurated an inglorious career with an extra session which was rendered necessary by premeditated lapses in the legislation required for the running of the Government. But partisan politics and reactionary measures took the place of National law-making. There is a praiseworthy desire on the part of many Republicans to offset the Democratic failure of the Forty-sixth Congress with a Republican success in the Forty-seventh Congress. It would undoubtedly be better for the country if the law required the opening of the new Congress contemporaneously with the incoming of the new Administration. In the absence of such legal requirements many obstacles will be raised to prevent an extra session next March.

The Democrats will be averse to an extra session, and though it is not expected they will have much influence with the next Administration, they may do much to avert any necessity for calling together the new Congress by providing the legislation that may be actually demanded for Government purposes. The chief objection to an extra session among Democrats is based upon the fact that a postponement of the organization of the new Congress will leave a considerable patronage in their hands. The present Democratic officers and employés of Congress would go on drawing their pay during several months, whereas they would lose their places by an organization of the new Congress immediately following the close of the regular session. Office is the last thing that Democrats are willing to abandon. This consideration may induce the Democratic managers to yield points at the coming session and agree to legislation which they would otherwise contest. If all the appropriation bills be passed, and a satisfactory Refunding bill be adopted, it will be contended with a good deal of force that no emergencies exist requiring an extra session. On the Republican side there are several reasons for desiring an extra session outside of the repossession of the patronage belonging to Congress. It is now conceded that the Republicans will have a clear majority of not less than fourteen in the new House. The shrewder politicians will want to guard against accidents by electing their Speaker at once and insuring their control of Congress. It will be argued on this side that death and defection may possibly weaken the Republican strength if the organization of the new House be postponed till the following December. It will be feared that the general policy or some particular acts of the new Administration may create dissatisfaction among the Greenbackers and Independents who are now counted on to vote with the Republicans in the matter of organization. It will be urged with truth that the country demands certain important legislation which the present Congress has thus far neglected, and which it will undoubtedly omit to pass this winter. It is fair to presume that the President-elect will carefully consider what the leading men in Congress will suggest in this matter. He will not show the same disregard of Congressional counsel which has been characteristic of Mr. Hayes' Administration. Gen. Garfield has been a member of Congress continuously during nearly eighteen years, and his associations have given him a high consideration for what has been called "Congressional interference" with affairs of the Administration. He will be inclined to defer to any preponderating sentiment on the Republican side in favor of an extra session. It is not yet certain that this course will be urged upon him, but there are circumstances which render it probable. All local influences will be favorable to it, because Washington without Congress is a dreary and profitless place, and the country at large will not object if there be a fair promise of needed legislation, which the Democrats have neglected during their two years of Congressional supremacy. If there were to be a clear and trustworthy Republican majority in the two Houses of the next Congress, the necessity for additional legislation to insure the enforcement of the Constitutional Amendments and the United States law in States formerly in rebellion, and to promote free elections and a fair count everywhere, would be a sufficient and timely purpose for an extra session. The present outlook, however, is that the Senate can only be controlled by the Republicans at best through the casting vote of the Vice-President, and legislation designed to correct election abuses in the South may be impossible of achievement. But there is another way in which the same end may possibly be attained and also arouse public concern in this phase of American politics to a degree that mere projects of legislation will not excite. The President's power to convene an extra session is only limited by the constitutional provision "that he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them." If the new President were to frame a proclamation summoning Congress to meet in extra session on the ground that conspicuous and disgraceful frauds had been committed in the late election in certain portions of the country, and for the purpose of affording an opportunity to Congress to purge itself of the members claiming seats on a negation of the popular will in their districts, he would make a special session necessary. No other treatment of the case would arrest public attention of completely. The new House, which is the sole judge of its own membership, would then have the opportunity to proceed at once to send back fraudulently-elected members to their constituencies, instead of dragging out such cases through two years, and thus condoning the frauds by delay and indifference. It would be a notice to Southern communities that they could persist in their bulldozing, their ballot-box stuffing, and counting-out, but they could not be represented in Congress on that basis. This plan might prove as effective a remedy for Southern fraud as any new struggle for additional legislation to protect the electoral rights of citizens. It would certainly be a novel and striking procedure for the President to convene an extra session of Congress on that basis, and would give to the Southern election practices an importance which they ought to have in the public mind till they shall have been reformed altogether.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Late official and commercial reports throw a good deal of light on the conditions affecting business and the money market. Both the Bank of England and the Bank of France are shown, by their usual weekly reports, cabled yesterday to this country, to have again lost heavily of specie during the past week. Five millions of dollars has been taken out of the specie-reserves of the Bank of England, now reduced to $126,500,000; and the Bank of France has parted with $2,000,000,—leaving it a coin-reserve of only $110,000,000. New York is counting on the arrival of $12,000,000 of specie, which is known to be afloat for that port.

This golden stream, while it continues, will keep the money and stock markets of this country in a similar state of exhilaration to that produced in Germany by the French indemnity. But indications are to be seen which point to a steady diminution of this irrigating flood, and possibly to its being turned the other way. A report just issued by Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, states that the excess of this country's exports of merchandise over imports of merchandise was but $155,572,156 for the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1880, against $269,257,132 for the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1879. In other words, while the exports from all ports increased during those twelve months from $742,560,564 in 1879 to $867,941,227 in 1880, the imports, rolling up much more rapidly, have gone from $473,303,432 to $712,369,071. At that rate of increase, it will not take the imports much more than a year to outstrip the exports. Foreign papers note a growing American demand for European luxuries. The bullion movement this way shows an increase. In the twelve months ended Oct. 31, we imported in excess of exports $67,214,821 this year, as against $43,763,343 last year. Putting specie and merchandise together, the total excess of exports over imports for the twelve months is but $88,357,335 for the year ending with Oct. 31 last, against a total of $225,493,789 in the preceding year.

No exaggerated importance should be given to the fact that importations are swelling in volume more rapidly than the exports. But past experience proves too rapid an acceleration of purchases abroad to be an unerring danger-signal of speculation and extravagance at home; and those who want to know the true financial bearings of this country will do well to scrutinize closely its foreign-trade returns. Our present position as a heavy importer of gold is not a natural one. This country in ordinary times is a seller of its bullion-product abroad. European bankers begin to look with disgust upon the steady outflow of their specie to this country. No steps have been taken by them to check it, as it usually arrests itself about the end of November. But, if it continue, there will without doubt be some action by European financiers to save the rest of their gold, or as much of it as they can.

In the London money market, as here, there are to be felt the first pulsations of a more active demand for money. Rates are rising legitimately, though exaggerated in New York by speculative manipulation. Present indications point decidedly to the prospect that there will not again for many years be the surplus of money for investment in high-priced securities that there has been during the past two or three years. Industry is taking one of its periodic starts forward all over the world; and millions upon millions of dollars, and pounds, and francs that have been timorously seeking refuge in Government bonds and gilt-edge securities will go forth into the world of business. Rising prices of real estate show that the capital market is passing through a transition. People are looking for something better than 3½ per cent.

Vast profits are contingent upon these calculations of the future of the money market. Above every other financial project for the coming year looms the refunding of the United States bonds due or payable in 1881, amounting to nearly $700,000,000. None of these are absolutely due except the inconsiderable Oregon war debt of 1861, amounting to $711,800. Our 4 per cents are selling at a price which nets the investor less than 3.4 per cent interest. It will make a difference of many millions of dollars a year to the taxpayers of this country if the 5 and 6 per cent bonds are refunded into 3½s or 4s, or are left to run at their present rates of interest. The rate at which they can be refunded will depend upon the money market; and it does not seem hazardous to predict that investors will not take, in a time of renewed enterprise and more active demand for their capital, a security that yields less than they received from their Governments when these were the refuge for their idle money. November's debt-statement, just published, gives a reduction of $3,609,261 in the debt during the month, and of $37,291,128 in the past six months. A refunding policy that would leave the Government free to apply its surplus revenues, as heretofore, to the extinction of the debt, would be of great assistance to the financiers who have undertaken to float huge railroad loans, like the Northern Pacific, as it would turn capital from Governments into other investments.

Controller Knox's statement of Dec. 1 shows an increase of National-bank currency during the year of $3,946,018. It is a fact, notwithstanding the loud complaints of the banks about the tax on circulation, that, at the present prices of 4 per cents, capital invested in circulation pays, by a slight percentage, a better profit than capital in ordinary loans. If the Government places a large number of new low-rate bonds next year on the market, one effect will no doubt be a large increase in the National-bank note circulation, which is now larger than it has been for several years. It is now $343,834,107, and was $323,791,674 in 1876. Better rates for loans, an urgent demand from the interior for currency, and a 3½ per cent bond at par would give all the conditions for an inflation of National-bank circulation that would add materially to the already enormous volume of our currency.

A NEW ELECTORAL EXPERIMENT IN FRANCE.

Among the new bills which have been presented to the French Parliament is one which contemplates a radical change in the method of electing the members of the Chambers. The present system, called the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, is not dissimilar to our method of electing Congressmen. It divides France into 362 election districts, each sending one Deputy, and an additional Deputy, if its population exceeds 100,000, for each 100,000 or fraction thereof. The new bill proposes a system, styled the *scrutin de liste*, by which the department, instead of the arrondissement or district, becomes the unit of representation. There are eighty-seven of these departments in France, and the law allows one Deputy for every 70,000 people, and one additional for every 35,000 exceeding that number, which would make the total number of Deputies about the same as at present. The method of voting, however, will be radically changed, as each elector, instead of voting for the candidate from his district, as we do in this country, will vote for as many candidates as his department may be entitled to in the Chamber, which in some departments would be as high as thirty-four. A fair illustration of the method would be to suppose the State of Illinois to be divided into two departments instead of nineteen districts, each elector voting in one department for ten Congressmen, and in the other for nine.

It is stated that the majority of the Republicans in France favor the *scrutin de liste* and they offer various reasons, among them the following: 1. That it would divide the voters into great political masses, voting for ideas rather than for persons, and that local representatives would give way to national representatives, the exponents of broad national questions rather than of narrow local issues. 2. That it will tend to educate the voter, and emancipate the Deputies from the personal obligations which now cramp them. 3. That under the new system the Chamber will be national in its character, and that its legislation will be correspondingly national and the influence of the Republican party can be brought more evenly to bear upon the whole country, and thus it can more easily contend with the monarchical elements, which are massed in certain localities. These may be advantages, but it is questionable whether they are not more than offset by the disadvantages, if not possible evils, that must flow from such a system. The French Republicans have shown themselves possessed of a large degree of courage, intelligence, and good sense in administering their public affairs, but it will hardly be claimed that they have the intelligence or the experience in maintaining a Republic that our own people have, nor have they been exposed to such fearful tests. It is certain that such a system would not work in our own country. If each elector had the privilege of voting for twenty Congressmen instead of one, it is pretty certain that there would be twenty times as much corruption as there is now, and that the caucus which nominated the twenty candidates would equal the scene at the Tower of Babel for confusion. The elector now has some part in the selection of candidates, but that he would have any voice in the naming of all the candidates from his department would be as manifestly impossible as it would be for him to have any intelligent idea of nineteen of the candidates for whom he was voting, unless they should come from his particular locality. Such a system would open the door wide to confusion and corruption in our own country, and if this were the case in a Republic so well grounded as ours, what would it prove in France, where the republican form of government has hardly yet advanced beyond the stage of experiment?

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ANACONDA.

The publication of Judge Jere Black's argument upon the legal status of railway corporations and railway property (which appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE) cannot fail to attract the attention of the whole American people; nor should it fail to command the action of Congress upon the great interests involved and the outrages and abuses perpetrated by these corporations. Judge Black lays down certain fundamental propositions which railroad corporations may find they are not at liberty to disregard. Some of these may be thus stated:

1. Railroad corporations have certain vested rights which are sacred, but railroads are not the property of the companies who run them, to do with as they please.

2. In every case the railroad belongs to the State, and all the people have a right to use it. Corporations have no proprietary title to the roads, but a mere franchise exercisable thereon.

3. Railroad corporations are the agents of the State for the performance of a public duty; and the State in any of a variety of contingencies may take the road, operate it, or employ a new agent. The company can no more retain the road than a collector of customs going out of office can appropriate to himself the custom-house in which he had performed his official work.

Applying these principles, Judge Black, following the Supreme Court decisions in the Granger cases, uses this language:

> The two companies between Omaha and San Francisco raised in cash out of Government bonds, lands, and mortgages of their franchises four or five times as much as they necessarily expended upon the roads. The stockholders, without paying anything, put the enormous surplus into their pockets. These roads, thus built at the public expense, and in some cases paid for by the public five times over, are now claimed as the private property of the companies, and the right of the public to use them as highways is utterly denied. Nevertheless, I think the claim of these companies to take reasonable tolls stands upon the same foundation as that of companies whose roads were built by the stockholders themselves, at their own proper expense. The grant of lands invested the grantees with a title which could not be revoked if the conditions of it were performed. If they sold or mortgaged the land and invested the proceeds in the construction of a railroad under a charter from a State or General Government, which authorizes them to take a fair profit in the shape of tolls, they have as good a right to the tolls as if the capital to build the road had been raised by themselves,—that is to say, those companies which built the roads with capital donated by the public have the same right as other companies to charge reasonable toll, but their demand of excessive tolls, though not worse in law, seems in the eye of natural reason a greater outrage. If railroad corporations have the unlimited power which they claim, then all business is at their mercy. Agriculture, commerce, manufactures must suffer what they choose to inflict. They may rob labor of the bread it wins and deprive all other enterprise of its just reward. Though this power does not belong to them legally, they have been permitted to usurp it, and I need not tell you that they have grossly abused it. They vow that they make their exactions with an eye single to their own advantage, without considering any right or interest of the public. They boldly express their determination to charge "as much as the traffic will bear,"—that is to say, they will take from the profits of every man's business as much as can be taken *without compelling him to quit it*. In the aggregate, this amounts to the most enormous oppression and unjust tax that ever was laid upon the industry of any people under the sun. The irregularity with which this tax is laid makes it all the harder to bear. Men go into a business which may thrive at present rates, and will find themselves crushed by burdens unexpectedly thrown upon them after. It is the habit of the railroad companies to change their rates of transportation often and suddenly,—in particular, to make the charges ruinously high without any notice at all.

Government-built Pacific railways have been carrying on this remorseless robbery of the American people ever since they were built. The companies have been defiant, insolent, and rapacious. They have asserted that the property is their own, to do what they please with, that they had the power to demand whatever rates they chose, and these rates they have exacted. They have absorbed all the money and the proceeds of all the lands granted them by the Government; they have issued to themselves bonds and capital stock without a penny in consideration; and they have divided among themselves tens of millions of the earnings of the roads, leaving their indebtedness to the Government to take care of.

Judge Black does not exaggerate the enormity of the administration of these roads. They have declared themselves to be independent of the Government, and now put its powers at defiance.

One of the most striking circumstances attending this whole business is the seeming indifference with which the Congressional representatives of the people who have thus for ten years been plundered have looked on. The people of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, California, Nevada, and Oregon—States having nearly one-third of the members of both Houses of Congress—have endured this robbery for ten years, and this without any resistance from their Senators or their Representatives, and without an effort to interpose the National authority to break up this remorseless extortion practiced by an agent of the United States.

The decisions of the Supreme Court in the Granger cases recognized and established the supreme authority of the States and of the General Government over these railroad corporations, but these Senators and Representatives of the immediate population most persistently victimized have been comparatively mute in the presence of the giant combination which was robbing their constituents. Mr. Reagan has been urging a mild, defective, weak bill, one whose chief merit was that it was an assertion of the power of the Government to control and regulate these corporations; but that bill has been invariably strangled, and the autocratic companies have gone on in their plunder. Now will these Representatives of these Western States, taking Judge Black's definition of the relative rights of the State and of the corporations as a guide, mature and press such legislation as will rescue the Western people from this corporate anaconda, which is crushing the life out of the business done over those Government lines? How much longer will they be allowed to charge seven to eight cents a mile for travel, and three to four times a fair price for freights? Why have the Western Congressmen been so derelict, indifferent, and apathetic to the bleeding and plundering of their constituents?

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Dublin correspondent of a Tory paper says: Evidence of the wide and rapid spread of Land-League terrorism in districts hitherto peaceable is increasing daily. Honest tenant-farmers wince under the tyrannical pressure put upon them by the League, and earnestly desire to be relieved therefrom. Owners and agents complain that the state of affairs is worse than it was a month ago. There is now almost a universal suspension of the payment of rent, Griffith's valuation only being offered on every estate in the districts under the influence of the League.

We suspect that the "tenant-farmers" whose rents the Land League have forced down to the Government (Griffith's) valuation stand the oppression without "wincing" very badly. A tenant who has been rack-rented to the tune of $10 per acre, when the Government estimate of the land makes the rental only $5 per acre, won't "wince" much when the Land League requests him to tender only the Government valuation, or $5 per acre. The Land League is a union of half a million of tenant-farmers who have resolved to put a stop to rack-renting, and refuse to bid against each other or to rent farms from which a brother farmer has been evicted by a remorseless landlord for non-payment of extortionate and impossible rents. The only "terrorism" the Land League is spreading thro Ireland is among the rapacious land monopolists who have heretofore robbed the people. On Griffith's valuation the rentals of Ireland will exceed £13,000,000, or sixty-five millions of dollars. How that little island can raise such a sum for rents is almost incomprehensible to an American; but the rents that have been wrenched out of its miserable population for many years past have exceeded a hundred millions of dollars per year.

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 16th ult.: The announcement very recently made that Herr Krupp has successfully tendered for 3,000 tons of steel rails for a Norfolk (Eng.) railway will be but unsatisfactory news for the British iron trade, and will revive again in all its force the old bogy of foreign competition. Germany has, no doubt, increased her iron and steel production very remarkably of late years, the statistics of her make showing that both pig and merchant iron have been doubling from one decade to another with the greatest steadiness. But the secret of Herr Krupp's being able to supply the demand of the Norfolk contractor at prices considerably below the tenders of our own ironmasters probably lies in the unremitting care and attention which the Essen house has bestowed on the recent changes of manufacture, and the many experiments which Herr Krupp has himself initiated to secure the best and cheapest mode of dephosphorization. There is no doubt that in the matter of cheap steel Prussia is somewhat before England at the present time, and the experiment at the Essen and Hoerde Works are proving the fact in a somewhat uncomfortable way for the British trader.

GEORGE B. ROBINSON, the Lieutenant-Governor-elect of Colorado who met his death accidentally a few days ago, was but 32 years of age, and was reputed to be worth $3,000,000. Luck did not make him rich. He had saved a snug little capital before he went to Colorado. When he was clerk in a National bank at Kalamazoo, Mich., he put by several thousands of dollars, with which he was able to join in starting a National bank at Allegan, in his native county. In the latter place he was still thrifty, prudent, and economical, and left the bank with $30,000. With this comfortable nest-egg he moved to Colorado, and his capital was the foundation of his fortune. He started in business at once in Leadville with a large store. His trade brought him into intimate relations with miners and prospectors. When a rich mine came in his way he bought it. That is all there was of the "good luck" of George B. Robinson.

JAY GOULD made his first stake in 1859, and when the War was over was known to be worth millions. When he went out of Erie he sold 50,000 shares of the stock of that road short at 65, and gathered them in at 40. The operation netted him a million. He next bought 25,000 shares of Cleveland & Pittsburg at 70, and after the consolidation closed out at a net profit of $1,500,000. He was supposed to be worth $10,000,000 when he went into Union Pacific, buying the stock at 20 in 1873, and holding on until it is worth 95. He bought Wabash at 5, and holds it at 80 for the preferred and 45 to 49 for the common. Kansas & Texas, which cost him 8, is now worth 48. Wall-street men put his wealth all the way from $20,000,000 to $60,000,000; and many believe that if he lives he will be the richest man in this country, if not in the world.

JAMES STEPHENSON, of the United States Geological Survey in Northern New Mexico, has arrived in Washington, and reports the discovery of an extinct city about forty miles from Santa Fé. The dwellings are in some instances 12x20 feet, cut in solid rock, with arched ceilings, on the face of a cliff apparently inaccessible to man. No remains of inhabitants were found, but some stone tools were discovered.

RUSSIAN strategists profit by Prof. Nordenskjöld's Arctic achievements. The Government has recently purchased in Sweden three fast steamers, which are about to be dispatched to Semipalatinsk, a Siberian town close to the Russo-Chinese frontier. The route to be taken by these vessels is the following: Round the Norwegian coast, through the White Sea, past Novaja-Semlja to the Kara Sea, and thence up the River Obi. In Tobolsk they will find awaiting them several large transports of small draught, laden with military stores, and carrying strong reinforcements of troops destined for service against the Chinese army, should the complications still pending between Pekin and St. Petersburg result in war. Taking these in tow, the steamers will then proceed up the Irtitch to Semipalatinsk, whence a few forced marches will bring the troops to the Chinese frontier. By this expedient an enormous saving of time and fatigue to the soldiery will be effected in conveying reinforcements from Russia proper to the extreme eastern limits of the Empire.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Will you please inform me, in brief, (1) why type-setting machines are not more generally used for book and newspaper work,—in first-class establishments at least; (2) also, why the typograph is not in use, to form impressions upon a matrix by dies, or an alfabet of type operated by the hand upon keys? A reply at your earliest convenience will much oblige, yours truly, GEO. S. MCLANE.

(1) We suppose that publishers have not been convinced that type-setting machines, all things taken into account, would effect much economy in composition. (2) Because the public are not overpoweringly convinced that their interests would be materially enhanced by the purchase thereof, and the employment of experts to run the machine.

THE Rev. W. P. Harrison, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, has been lecturing in Washington about the precious metals of Georgia. He believes that there are $500,000,000 of gold accessible in that State within 500 feet of the water-level, that assays of $120 a ton are not uncommon, and that a future production of $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 a year of gold in Georgia is within the probabilities. The Rev. Mr. Harrison is unlike most parsons, or he wouldn't be lecturing about this new Golconda, but digging out some of the superfluous wealth of that region with his own hands. It would pay him at least to take an option on a few hundred square miles.

GEORGIA added 21,320 to the number of her small farms between 1860 and 1870, and the change is now going on still more rapidly. Commissioner of Agriculture Henderson says that there are twice as many men in the State who own small farms as there were five or six years ago, and even the big places are divided and farmed out between different tenants. This growth of small proprietors is not confined to the negroes. The "poor white" has invaded the hill country with his cotton-fields, and every year sees more of the great staple raised by white labor upon the few acres of its own.

MISS PHŒBE B. COUZINS has written an extraordinary open letter to Gen. Garfield. She tells him that he must not "falsify the principles of truth" and "degrade the mother of the race," but "buckle on his whole armor" and "go forth in the conviction of an eternal right," and so on. All this frenzied rhetoric is supposed to mean that the new President must declare in favor of woman-suffrage, or lose the respect of the sweet flowers of humanity who stand by the polls and exercise an elevating influence in Wyoming on election-day.

BALTIMORE City and County are reported in Census Bulletin No. 17. The city contains 332,190 inhabitants, an increase of 33,218 in ten years, or 11 per cent. The females outnumber the males in the ratio of 1,111 of the former to every 1,000 of the latter, a higher ratio than is reported in any other large city of the country, not excepting Boston. The natives constitute a larger proportion of the whole population than in any of the great cities heretofore reported, the foreign-born being less than 17 per cent of the whole.

THE editor of the Cleveland *Herald* evidently has serious designs, for he says in a late issue of his paper:

> We know of a young lady living at No. —, well, she lives in this city, who is prettier with her hair in papers and dressed in calico than Mrs. Langtry ever thought of being in any costume.

The elder Bennett wrote up a preliminary announcement of his own wedding, and the Cleveland man should do the same.

WHETHER Bill English paid out $27,000 or 27 cents for campaign expenses may not now be very important. But if he didn't give all he promised he showed that he had more political sense than some of his associates in the campaign. Seventy-three thousand dollars more wouldn't have helped the Democrats of Indiana very much, but the loss of that sum would have made Mr. English "billious," in the Arkansas sense, for a year.

GOV. JETER, of South Carolina, recommends in his annual message that the State convicts who are rented out in gangs, and most brutally used, should have a chaplain. What they need in most instances is a physician. But if they lived in a State where humanity and honesty were admitted in the State's prison-discipline they could get along better than they do now without either Physician or chaplain.

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, edited by a spoilsman named Warren, gracefully alludes to the anti-Conklingites of New York as "half-breeds." The compliment to the stalwarts is hardly greater than that to their alleged offspring.

SIMON O'DONNELL has excited the wonder and envy of mankind—or what passes for such in St. Louis—by resigning. The St. Louis *Globe* says it is the hope of the Irishmen in that city that this dangerous example will not spread or prove infectious.

PERSONALS.

"I am willing to bury the hatchet—in Mr. Foster."—*John Sherman.*

Bijou Heron will have to change her name. She has grown big and fat.

"Empty is the Cake-Jar; Brother's Home," is the title of the latest song.

Mr. Tilden has ordered his monument. In times of peace prepare for war.

A young man on the South Side calls his girl Revenge, because she is sweet.

The London *Times* remarks that "Ireland is not at present in a normal condition." Evidently not. No landlords have been shot for ten days.

Ohio is a curious place. Nearly two months have elapsed since a man in Toledo proved beyond doubt that he was the author of "Mollie Darling," and he still lives.

Wealth is often misapplied. Mrs. Charles Crocker, the wife of the President of the Southern Pacific Railway, has expended $3,000 in bringing a young actress, Miss Calhoun, before the public.

The ribs of her bustle are twisted,
Her stockings were red, the boys say;
She sat down with a wild exclamation,
But the horrid ice wouldn't give way.
—*Chicago Skating Song.*

What is home without a dado,
And some antique pots and jars?
Papa's coming in the gloaming,
Having closed up all the bars.
—*West Side Lyrics.*

"'What's wrong between you and Smythe, that you don't speak?' 'Haw! Fact is, we were both wivals for the hand of the same young lady—a celebwated beauty, you know!—and—well, I don't want to bwag, but I got the best of it. Poor Smythe!' 'My dear fellow, a thousand congratulations!' 'Thanks awf'ly! We both proposed last week, you know, and she accepted—a—him!' How is this for a $2 joke? Send the money by express."—*S. J. Tilden.*

Among the vagrants who applied for relief to the police authorities of New York City last week was a young man named Rudolph Ruckert. When called upon to give an account of himself, he said that his father was the Principal of a college at Darmstadt, and had given him a first-class education. He spoke Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French, English, German, and Italian, and when put to the test was found not to have exaggerated his accomplishments. He had come over to this country to turn his attainments to account, and he had met with poor success.

King Louis of Bavaria has summoned Richard Wagner to Munich, to consult with him about the theatre which is to be a part of the new Royal residence upon an island in the Lake of Herrenchelm. This palace is to cost $10,000,000. Attached to the theatre will be spacious and comfortable lodgings for all the artists who will be annually engaged to perform before the King. Only such guests will be invited as in King Louis' opinion are competent to appreciate Wagnerian music. The King is having a steamer built on the theatrical model of the "Flying Dutchman," which will carry guests from the mainland to the palace. Fortunately he has a vast private fortune.

Do I love her?
Dimpling red lips at me pouting,
Dimpling shoulders at me flouting—
No, I don't!

Do I love her?
Prisoned in those crystal eyes
Purity forever lies—
Yes, I do!

Do I love her?
Little wild and willful fiction,
Teasing, torturing contradiction—
No, I don't?

Do I love her?
No! When to my arms she flies,
Filling me with glad surprise—
Ah! I should smile.

—*Mrs. Hemans.*

PUBLIC OPINION.

Detroit *Post and Tribune* (Rep.): Everybody's platform—More transportation lines and cheaper transportation.

H. J. Ramsdell in Philadelphia *Times*: One thing has particularly struck me since Garfield has been elected, and that is the ungodly number of intimate friends he has.

Buffalo *Commercial-Advertiser* (Rep.): The "Stalwart" Republicans did most of the fighting, and they do not intend to let a crowd of half-breeds come in and dictate to us the division and distribution of the honors that the Republican party may have to bestow.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): We should be very sorry to believe the rumors that certain ill-advised friends of Grant had succeeded, or were likely to succeed, in a project of subsidizing him under a thin pretense of raising a fund to pension ex-Presidents. Even a quarter of a million of dollars is too small a mortgage to place on so valuable a piece of property.

New Orleans *Democrat* (Dem.): What matters it to Mr. Boutwell, in the uncomfortable and unprofitable obscurity of Groton, that the South, relieved of the burdens of alien rule and bayonets, has started into new and vigorous life again; that all her industries have been quickened, and her people, turning their backs upon the past, are pressing forward hopefully and swiftly on the road to prosperity?

Brooklyn *Eagle* (bigoted monometalist): Providentially, the attempt to maintain the double standard has worked well for the country. Congress may be said to have blundered into a policy which made the maintenance of specie-payment possible. The silver in the Treasury vaults to-day is an invulnerable barrier against a run upon the Treasury. The moment the Treasurer is confronted by it, he can stop it by placing the great bags of silver upon his counters, and by taking advantage of the option the law gives him to redeem the Government notes in silver or in gold.

The New York *Sun* has a sensational editorial on the reliability of the Democratic majority in Congress. It places no dependence on any Democratic majority in the next Senate, and significantly adds: "Unstable as water, they shall not excel in any real controversy." It says the Southern Democrats, who traded away Tilden, make up the chief strength of the Democratic party in the Senate, and they will trade away their souls if need be for the smiles of the Executive. Says the *Sun* further: "Men who have once been traitors to their country, and have never repented, may, by possibility, if the temptation is very great, betray their party." It thinks Mr. Garfield need not be concerned about meeting any opposition in the Senate.

Joliet *Republican*: Superintendent Thomas, of the canal, was interviewed through the telephone last night about the new Chicago and Joliet River. He says the plan is a humbug. It is not possible to construct the work proposed; it would cost too much, and it would not accomplish the result desired. It would be like skimming a pot through a hole in the bottom of it. The only scheme recommended which is worthy of attention, the Superintendent says, is the very original idea which the Committee say they discovered in March,—that is, to reëstablish the pumping-works at Bridgeport. But as this plan was recommended in Mr. Thomas' report to the Govenor in November, 1879, he does not think they can claim much originality in that.

New York *Nation*: If we were to consult one of the machine politicians who are now most prominent in the party management as to the character of the Hayes Administration, we should get from his criticisms in five minutes a most instructive explanation of the change which has come over the ideas of statesmanship entertained by some Republicans. He would tell us at once that it is the feeblest Administration known in American history, that it has been a total failure, that Mr. Hayes is going out of office amid general contempt, and that Mr. Garfield will be warned by his "fate." If we ask him in what Mr. Hayes' failure has consisted, he will admit that he has faithfully executed the laws now on the statute-book; that he has made all the recommendations to Congress which the state of the country seemed to call for, or which his party expected him to make; that he has vetoed all bills which he ought to have vetoed, or which the united party expected him to veto; that he has made no treaty by which any National interest was sacrificed or the National pride wounded, and has not failed to make any treaty which could be made and which the National welfare and security plainly called for; that he has not tolerated jobbery and corruption, so far as is known, in any department of the Government; and that he has not abused the pardoning power. When all these admissions are made it seems as if Mr. Hayes had done his whole duty under the Constitution and was a great success. But our machine politician will go on to say that, in spite of all this, he has betrayed and weakened the party, and if we press him for particulars, will tell us that Mr. Hayes has not taken the party leaders into his confidence, or consulted their wishes in the distribution of the offices. So that, after sifting and analysis, we get down to the fact that leading politicians in our time look on a fair distribution of the offices among Senators and Representatives as the chief duty of the President; and that the party is an instrumentality not for promoting legislation, as it was in the beginning, but for procuring offices for distribution. The plain truth is that neither Mr. Conkling, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Logan, nor Mr. Cameron has anything against Mr. Hayes except that his distribution of the offices was not to their liking. They do not allege that the actual incumbents have not done their legal duty; they simply say that they were not selected by them, and that, inasmuch as they were not, Mr. Hayes' Administration, whatever it might have done for the country at large, must be considered a failure, and Mr. Hayes' "fate" as conveying a most impressive lesson to all who come after him.

Ret Clarksen's New York letter to Des Moines (Ia.) *Register*: It is conceded here that the West shall have one of the most prominent portfolios, and the general current has set in favor of Senator Allison for the Treasury. I have been surprised at the remarkable strength and popularity of Mr. Allison in New York and the East. He stands with the business-men and the financiers of this city as no other Western man does. Almost universally those who prefer Sherman want Allison if Sherman cannot be had. They have more confidence in him, it seems, than in Levi P. Morton, or any of the Eastern aspirants. Well, as I know Allison, this unbounded Eastern confidence in him surprised me. But these men say he has that balance of mind, and poise of judgment, and polite firmness in decision which makes him a safe man naturally. They say, too, that besides his natural bent in that direction, he has had such training as a financier, and in the financial legislation of this country, as few men have had. He was eight years on the Ways and Means Committee in the House, when all the currency and financial legislation was being formulated and matured. He has since been six years in the Senate, and on the Finance Committee, while the resumption legislation was being formulated and matured. At the same time, and all this time, he has been a close student of finance, so that in practical experience and theoretical knowledge alike he is unusually well qualified for the head of the Treasury. Proof of this is seen in his speeches on finance, his speeches of the present year being considered here in New York the ablest, soundest, and strongest of any in the campaign, except those of Sherman, and fairly equal to them. The thought of talk of Allison for this place was new to me when I came here. But I have now heard it so much and so constantly, and from such high sources, that it is no longer novel to me. It is certain that the East wants Allison for the position, if Sherman is not to be had, and the presentation of him for the place by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE on behalf of the West was extremely well received here. It is said that Allison has been addressed on the subject, and that he is unwilling to be considered for the position. The reply to this is that it will be his duty to take it if it should be offered to him. Gen. Garfield and he are known to be intimate friends, and almost more than any other person was he the General's confidential counselor and advisor during the late campaign. He was taken from the stump several times to attend to delicate and difficult and important missions for the General, and it is believed he would be glad to have him in his Cabinet. As things now go, it is pretty clear that, if Sherman is not chosen, the East will insist on Allison. Indeed they say now that Sherman will not be had, and that Allison is the only man of the ideal Cabinet, as popularly chosen, who is possible or practicable. I send all this to Iowa for the people to be thinking about.

FOREIGN.

Mode of Impaneling the Jury at the Coming Irish Trials.

Leading M. P. Leaguers Join in an Application for Postponement.

Ulster Orangemen to Compete with the Leaguers in Public Meetings.

A Duel Growing Out of the De Cissey Scandal in Paris.

Vesuvius Has Commenced Another Season of Remarkable Activity.

IRELAND.

PARNELL'S RETURN.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—It was announced here to-day that Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, who, as has already announced, has been in France for a short time, whither he went partly for his health and partly on business connected with the Land League, has hurriedly returned to Dublin, and everybody is now on the alert to learn what it is that has recalled him so suddenly. Mr. Parnell's goings and comings give rise to more anxious speculation in London and Dublin than the movements of Daniel O'Connell ever did, though it is the policy of the English press to speak of him as a much less important personage in the history of British politics, and a greatly overrated man. I received a dispatch from Mr. Parnell to-night, which definitly settles **THE POLICY TO BE PURSUED** by the Land League in the event of the adoption by Parliament of the Gladstone Land bill or any other land bill of which coercion may be a corcomitant. Mr. Parnell distinctly says that under no circumstances will ever Ireland accept coercion, and he seems anxious that the Government should understand this at once. Of course the Government perfectly understood this before Mr. Parnell's utterance, but they had no such official intimation as this statement of Mr. Parnell must be considered to be, and the absorbing question now will be, What effect will this bold challenge have on the Irish measures which the Cabinet are discussing, and on the Irish State-trials soon to come off? To-day I am authorized to state that **THE GOVERNMENT**, after mature consideration of the question, have determined to make a stand on two points—viz.: the abolition of very small tenancies, and fixity of tenure all around. It is only necessary to recall the recent speech of the Marquis of Salisbury in Oxfordshire to become satisfied that the Opposition will never consent to the adoption of these measures, and, as the Gladstone policy in other respects has contributed nothing either to the dignity or the aggrandizement of the country, it may fairly be doubted whether the Government can carry the House with them in their new scheme for the pacification of Ireland.

AFFIDAVITS were lodged last night at 9 o'clock in the Crown Office, by Mr. Dillon, solicitor for the traversers, as the ground of an application which will probably be made next Saturday for the postponement of trials until the 25th of February. Three affidavits in support of this application were filed, one by Mr. Parnell, who arrived in Dublin yesterday; another jointly by Messrs. Sullivan, Dillon, Biggar, and Sexton. The affidavit of Mr. Parnell set forth that, when the motion for a trial came on, he and his counsel were under the impression Parliament would not meet before February. He was supported in that belief by statements in the newspapers of the time, **BY THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE CABINET COUNCIL** on the 25th of November, and the proclamation calling Parliament together on the 27th of November. The affidavit further contained statements to the effect that the present Government were pledged to bring into Parliament a bill on the subject of land-tenure in Ireland, which would have the greatest interest for his constituents; that it would be most important for him to be present in Parliament during the early part of the coming session, in order that he might assist in discussions which would necessarily arise upon the subject of the relations between landlord and tenant, and upon other matters affected by the proposed legislation.

LAND LEAGUE TERRORISM.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Dublin correspondent says: Evidence of the wide and rapid spread of Land League terrorism in districts hitherto peaceable is increasing daily. Honest tenant farmers wince under the tyrannical pressure put upon them by the League, and earnestly desire to be relieved therefrom. Owners and agents complain that the state of affairs is worse than it was a month ago. There is now almost a universal suspension of the payment of rent, Griffith's valuation only being offered on every estate in the districts under the influence of the League.

THE STATE TRIALS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—The jury for the state trials are to be selected as follows: Firstly, from a special jury list, comprising 1,500 names, forty-eight will be selected by ballot. These names will then again be placed in a ballot-box and drawn out separately, each side having the right to object to twelve. From the twenty-four names thus remaining the jury will be selected. Each side will again have the right to challenge six.

PARNELL has suddenly returned here on important political business.

POSTPONEMENT DESIRED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—Parnell, Biggar, T. D. Sullivan, Sexton, and Dillon will each file an affidavit in the Crown Office on which to ground an application for a postponement of the trial of the traversers, as the date fixed for their trial would interfere with their constitutional right to be present when Parliament meets.

THE ORANGEMEN.

A large meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland resolved to advise the Ulster lodges to organize counter-demonstrations on the same days and at the same places appointed for the Land-League meetings.

FRANCE.

CHALLENGED TO A DUEL.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Laisant has challenged Vicomte St. Vincente to a duel for printing a letter accusing Laisant of cowardice in the Franco-Prussian war, which was read by Gen. De Cissey's counsel during the recent libel suit.

A NEWSPAPER MANAGER IN TROUBLE.

The manager of the *Marseillaise*, Socialist paper, has been summoned before the Police Court for an illegal act in proposing a subscription to pay the fines imposed in the De Cissey case.

THE PAPAL NUNCIO

has held a long and cordial conversation with Barthelmey St. Hilaire, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

AN INTERPELLATION.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to an interpellation, spoke in a similar strain to his speech in the Senate on Tuesday touching the Montenegrin, Greek, and Armenian questions. The order of the day in favor of the Government was then adopted,—307 to 107.

GERMANY.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—To-day's papers state that Bismarck's recent pour-parlers with Count de St. Valliere, French Ambassador, has resulted in Germany and France agreeing to joint procedure on the Greek question.

A PROTEST.

The students are preparing a statement to the Rector of the university, protesting against the distribution by the students of Gottingen University of Court Chaplain Stoecker's petition against the Jews.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Prince Hohenlohe will come back from Paris in time for the next session of the Reichstag.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HONORS FOR GEN. ROBERTS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The freedom of the city and a sword will be presented to Gen. Roberts for his services in Afghanistan.

WOOL.

Seventy-five hundred bales of wool sold to-day, chiefly New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand. Market animated. Good current qualities were well sustained. Superior irregular.

GOLD FOR AMERICA.

Seventy-five thousand pounds of gold were purchased in open market yesterday for transmission to America by Saturday's steamer.

DISRAELI'S NEW NOVEL.

Benjamin Disraeli's (Lord Beaconsfield) new novel, "Endymion," has been published here in French and German, and it will appear in *feuilleton* form in the Paris morning papers, and also in the Cologne *Gazette*. Cablegrams from New York say the sale of the novel in America, where it is issued in a cheap form, has been immense.

THE JINGOES AND IRISH AFFAIRS.

The Jingoes (Tories) intend to make a departure as regards Irish legislation. If the political pressure brought to bear on the Gladstone Cabinet to introduce repressive measures in Parliament fail, a demonstration will be made at Euston Station.

A JOURNALIST'S LIFE.

The life of the late Mr. Delaine, who was for many years editor of the London *Times*, is in press.

THE OARSMEN.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Elliott, Hawdon, and Boyd have promised to compete in a new American prize regatta.

RUSSIA.

ARMY REDUCTION.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg says he understands the program of the new Finance Minister comprises considerable reductions of the army and navy expenditures in time of peace.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg says the chances of the favorable settlement of the Chinese question diminish as the negotiations are prolonged. As China and Russia sincerely desire the solution hoped, they will make mutual concessions.

TURKEY.

DISSOLVED.

RAGUSA, Dec. 2.—The Committee of the Albanian League has been dissolved. There are numbers of the Albanian insurgents in a destitute condition.

RAILWAY IN BOSNIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—The Government has introduced a bill in the Reichrath for the construction of a railway in Bosnia, between Sienitza and Serajevo.

THE FLEET.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—The *Political Correspondence* says the latest proposal by England is, that the squadrons of the fleet shall proceed to mutually specified ports or cruise in different prearranged directions, so that a kind of ideal combination of the European fleet shall continue to exist. Russia has agreed to the proposal.

RETREAT CUT OFF.

TEHERAN, Dec. 2.—The Turks occupy the passes at the frontier to cut off the retreat of the Kurds.

ITALY.

CONFLAGRATION.

NAPLES, Dec. 2.—A tobacco factory was destroyed by fire here yesterday. Loss estimated at several million lire. One hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

VESUVIUS.

There is a fresh issue of lava from Vesuvius, descending to the base of the cone.

THE KILLING MILDEW.

ROME, Dec. 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, during the discussion of the Budget of the Minister of Agriculture, Toscanelli, a distinguished entomologist, declared the American mildew was more destructive to vines than was phylloxera, and that it had spread very considerably in Italy.

MEXICO.

THE NEW CABINET.

GALVESTON, Dec. 2.—A *News* Brownville special says telegrams from Mexico announce that Gen. Diaz has accepted the portfolio of Public Works in President Gonzales' Cabinet. J. Mariscal will be Secretary of State. President Gonzales was inaugurated yesterday.

CHINA.

OPIUM IN THE TREATY.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Your Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that the second treaty drawn up by the United States Commissioners and the Government at Pekin provides that Americans shall not import opium or carry the product coastwise, or sell it.

CENTRAL ASIA.

RAIDS ON THE PERSIAN BORDER.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A dispatch from Meshed says: The Turcomans continue their raids on the Persian borders. The supply of food at Geok Tepe is failing. The Russians and Tekkes are inactive.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons has given us two performances which have entitled her to marked consideration. These were her *Iolanthe* in the delightful dramatic poem "King Rene's Daughter" and her *Rosalind* in Shakspeare's "As You Like It," that "sweetest and happiest of the master's comedies." The latter part she played on Wednesday night, and while she does not wholly satisfy criticism—what interpreter ever has?—in her portrayal of this bright and joyous being she certainly comes nearer the Shakspearean ideal than any actress who has attempted the character in recent years, with probably the single exception of Miss Neilson. It is delightful in its freshness, its originality, its buoyancy, its vivacity, and in a certain refinement, and when she has divested her delivery of those mannerisms which seem to have grown upon her during her career as a reader, when she can moderate her voice with more delicacy, when practice makes her gesture, movement, play of countenance more harmonious and less jerky, when her art can more perfectly sustain the illusion, and divest the spectator of the knowledge that she is acting,—when she does this, her *Rosalind* will make a real conquest of universal admiration. For two or three seasons the lady has been absent from the stage, and during that time she has been delivering readings throught the country. These faults are to a large extent attributable to the stilted, mechanical style of elocution and gesture inseparable from the reading desk; and it is fair to presume that after she has performed the part oftener than she has done since the season began, her *Rosalind* will stand forth very much shorn of what to the critic are objectionable features in the execution of a fine conception. The audience of Wednesday night was a large one, and with them she made a most decided hit. She was recalled at the end of every act, and she never failed to evoke for every important scene warm admiration. Mrs. Siddons retains in even greater fulness and ardor that charm of personality with which she always invested the character. In her *Rosalind*, even to the costuming of the part, there was a praiseworthy effort at originality. The deep and loyal womanhood of the character was admirably shown,—as clearly underneath the garb of the youth when she deals out light banter to the love-stricken *Orlando* beneath the melancholy boughs of Arden as when she faints at the sight of the bloody handkerchief. Her grace was without affectation, and her merrymaking had in it a hearty ring. Yet her gayety at times bordered on boisterousness, and her contrasts of bearing and expression in the scenes with the amorous shepherd and the intractable shepherdess and in those with *Orlando* were at times inartistic and uncertain. Two of her happiest endeavors, perhaps, were the scenes in which she wooes her lover with a tongue steeped in gentle mockery, and where she receives the handkerchief with the recital of the incident in the forest and reveals her woman's nature. In the former the pretty petulance and volubility with which she played her pranks and whims upon her pretended husband and shot off her word racket charmed her audience, and in the latter she made us forget her faults in her delicate illustration of the fathomless depth of *Rosalind's* love. Taken altogether, her performance was a popular success, and only lacked that complete poetic refinement, that delicate subtiety in execution, that artistic finesse, and that lofty ideality to perfectly satisfy the critic. Mr. Lablache, who personated *Orlando*, was natural and manly in his acting. He is an English actor, remarkably free from the marked mannerisms usually found in the elocution of those who come to us from the London theatres. His action is generally just, his reading correct. He admirably entered into the spirit of the character. The support was indifferent in some cases, wretched in others. A Mr. L. F. Rand was cast for *Jacques*. We hope we shall never look upon his like again. Miss Isabel Morris as *Celia* gave a performance delicately conceived and well expressed. Mr. Charles F Grey gave us a most lugubrious *Touchstone*, with a strong cockney accent. The mantle of charity may be drawn over the rest. There was an endeavor on the part of the management to give the piece a fine setting, and to accomplish this the scenic artist was allowed full play. How he succeeded the forest scene showed. Somebody in the audience truthfully remarked when it was unfolded that there seemed to be a contest going on between the scenic artists of Hooley's and the Grand Opera-House as to who should turn out the worst work.

A crowded house witnessed the performance last night, and yet it was the most unsatisfactory one of the week, not through any fault in the star's part, but for reasons which we shall explain. The play was "The School for Scandal," that first of all high comedies, with its shine and its sparkle, its delicate and indelicate bon mots, its bright and pungent epigrams, its clusters of persons brilliant beyond the usage of the world, but true, and displaying in the author a deep insight into human nature. Sheridan's work was played at,—not interpreted. Mrs. Scott Siddons was the *Lady Teazle*. It would be unjust to the actress to attempt an analysis of her work, owing to the terrible *Sir Peter* with which she was afflicted. Mr. Harry Pearson was cast for this rôle. He stuttered and spluttered, twisted the dialog, forgot lines, and patched up speeches in a manner that caused the lady constant anxiety while she was on the stage with him, and nearly worried his audience out of their seats in their dread that he would completely break down. We regret to be compelled to speak so bluntly, because at one time Mr. Pearson was a good actor. Now, however, it is a piece of gross injustice,—not only to the public who pay their money to be amused, but to Mrs. Siddons, who has ability and is conscientiously trying to do her best,—on the part of the management to intrust Mr. Pearson with such a responsible part. The influence of his acting was felt in the entire performance. Nearly all were out of the atmosphere of the grand old comedy. Weighted as Mrs. Siddons was with her *Sir Peter*, however, we saw enough in her work to indicate that she had caught the spirit of this truthful picture of a fashionable woman of London life as it existed in Sheridan's time. She has the look and the bearing of an Englishwoman born and bred. Her manner is vigorous and spirited, yet gentle and womanly. Mr. Lablache was not at all satisfactory as *Sir Charles*, although he was infinitly superior to any of his companions. His first scene was played in a light, merry, and a pleasant manner, with none of the incipient intoxication often shown by some of the best exponents of the part. He lacked the levity and dash in the sale and in the screen scenes. Miss Josephine Bailey gave a natural bit of acting as *Maria*, Miss Lilly Stone as *Lady Sneerwell* was imperfect; Mr. Jordan made a fair *Sir Oliver*, Mr. George Thorne was the *Moses*, and in make-up was original and good. Mr. L. F. Rand, as *Joseph*, appeared to much better advantage than as *Jacques*. The *Careless*, *Rowley*, *Trip*, *Snake*, *Mrs. Candor*, and *Mr. Crabtree* were not in the author's vein.

HAVERLY'S.

The Leavitt burlesque troupe are running along to fair business. Of "Carmen," the piece now being rendered, we can say little in its favor. It is merely a means for the introduction of more or less pretty women in tights and short dresses. Whatever is meritorious in the affair is furnished by Miss Mulholland, who sings some Irish ballads charmingly, Mme. Dolaro, who gives a castanet song with fine effect, Miss Marie Williams, in her character songs, and the Alhambra ballet, a bevy of young women who astonish by the hight to which they can elevate their toes. It is a pity to see so many fine costumes thrown away upon such a poor burlesque.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Bandmann has at length found admirers in Australia.

McCullough's receipts in New York have averaged $7,000 a week.

"The Strategist" will appear at the Grand Opera-House next week.

They are butchering a version of "Hazel Kirke" at the Halsted Street Opera-House.

The shooting by Capt. Bogardus and his sons at Hershey Hall is attracting much attention.

Miss Lizzie McCall has become Mrs. George Barry Wall, and has retired from the profession.

Miss Nellie Boyd has left Robson and Crane and joined the troupe supporting Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

John T. Raymond will next week be in a condition to match any man in town. He will play at Hooley's.

Townsend Percey's "Baffled Beauty," which failed in New York, has been purchased by Miss Katherine Rogers.

Mr. H. S. Taylor, the agent of Joe Jefferson, is in the city. The comedian will appear in "The Rivals" on Monday at McVicker's.

Harry F. Thompson and Miss Henrietta Vaders, of the Tom Keene company, will be married on the 12th of January at Baltimore.

Al Philips, the star of "The Banker's Son," a piece which had recently a brief existence on the road, will start out with a new play next week. It is called "Blunders." In the support will be Johnson, late of Johnson & Bruno, and Miss Louie Fuller.

"The Queen and the Cardinal," a new play, was to have been produced at Hooley's this evening. The management have concluded that the rehearsal has not been thorough enough, and therefore the piece will not be seen. In its place "Twelfth Night" will be given, Mrs. Scott-Siddons playing the parts of *Viola* and *Sebastian*.

Mr. Harry J. Sargent, Mrs. Scott-Siddons' manager, yesterday by cable closed a contract to manage Dion Boucicault's business in this country from the 10th of January until May. Upon the 10th of next month Boucicault will open in Boston, and from that point will travel through the principal cities in the Union. The répertoire will probably include three new plays, among them "The Dowd" in its original shape,—that is, before it was submitted to the English censor. After its submission to that dignitary three characters were struck out, it is said,—characters whose utterances were likely to jar with the present British feeling in regard to Irish politics. Sargent's suit against Modjeska for $60,000 damages for breach of contract will be heard in the London courts this month.

A telegram in Wednesday's TRIBUNE stated that John Dillon, the comedian, had disappointed an audience at Indianapolis. John had gone off upon one of his "periodicals." Gulick & Blaisdell, his managers, have sent out telegrams to the following effect: "Dillon drunk. Cancel date. Send all bills here. Publish this telegram if necessary. Gulick & Blaisdell." Suit, we understand, will at once be commenced against Dillon for damages. The company have returned to town and will be disbanded. A clause in their contract, it is said, stipulated that the termination of the season would depend upon the sobriety of Mr. Dillon. The season so far has been profitable, but the large bulk of the receipts has gone into the pocket of the comedian, leaving a small margin to the managers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The steamers Ferdinand de Lesseps, Weser, and City of Bristol, from New York, and Iberian, from Boston, have arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—Arrived, Wyoming, from New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Arrived, State of Florida, from Glasgow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The United States steamer Alaska arrived to-day, eighteen days from Honolulu.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 2.—Arrived, Wyoming, from New York.

OBITUARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The Rev. John S. Sumner, S. J., died suddenly at Gongaga College yesterday of congestion of the brain, aged 62 years.

A MOVABLE HEART.

Extraordinary Exhibition at the Chicago Medical College.

A Man Who Can Twist His Heart into All Parts of the Abdomen,

And Can Also Stop Its Pulsations for Twenty Seconds.

"What's your name?" asked the Professor.

"Doctah Albert 'Zek'el Thomas," was the reply, long drawn out and rolled under the "subject's" tongue, as if to impress the hearer with an idea of his overtopping importance.

The questioner was Dr. R. L. Rea, Professor of Anatomy in the Chicago Medical College; the subject, a short, massive, well-built African with a surplus of old and not overclean clothing, including a shirt which was a veritable "thing of shreds and patches," on his person; and the audience the class in anatomy at the above institution. It was high noon, and the curiosity of the boys was at white heat as they awaited a series of promised revelations which rumor had pictured as unique, anomalous, astonishing, and phenomenal. Before the exhibition was over, every last one of them was satisfied that his expectations were not far out of the way.

"What is your age?" continued the Professor.

"Fifty-nine years old, boss," was the proud reply, while a smile of incredulity on the part of the boys in the rising tiers of seats in front indicated a belief that the subject had stretched his figures by some ten or a dozen years.

"Where were you born?"

"Bawn in Morocco and raised in Manchester, England," was the lofty response.

"When did you come to this country?"

"Come to America in 1868."

"Where is your home?"

"Syracuse, N. Y."

"General health good?"

"Pretty good, boss, 'fore I went down Souf in 1876. Kind o' lost my healf der, lookin' after de rice farms in Souf Carliny."

"**WHEN DID YOU FIRST MANIFEST THESE MOVEMENTS** which we will show in a minute to the class?"

"Twixt six an' seven months old de fust time when my mudder discovered it, and at a year 'n half old dey found out dat I kept a creasing."

"You have exhibited yourself throughout the United States?"

"Yes, sah, eberywhere,—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Colorado, Wisconsin, and all out to Francansisco [here the boys howled for delight], York State, Pennsylvania, and Ohio."

"Shown yourself at a good many medical colleges, eh?"

The man rattled off a string of them, all the way from Bellevue Hospital to Covington, Ky., rolling his eyes and enjoying the triumph he experienced in recounting his travels. His exaltation of mind was further enlarged a moment later, when, taking his bent iron walking-stick, half an inch in diameter, he hit a whack across the muscle of his left arm, squinted down the length of it, deftly twirled it between his thumb and fingers, and held it up to the gaze of the boys as straight as an arrow. The boys' boot-heels played a long tattoo on the seats.

The Professor gave the order to "strip," and the stranger from Morocco lost no time in carrying it out, remarking as he peeled off his dirty old coat and the torn, lacerated, split, and shredded remnants of what might once have been the shirt: "See yere, my clo'es is all fallin' way fro' me. Easy stripping, ain't it? Now, I'm all right, boss. Hole on. Wait a minnit, Where's dem 15 centses. Put 'em in de hat yere."

Amidst another fit of general cachination, the Professor produced one of the student's head-pieces, announced that it was full of the coveted coin, and comforted the man by the dull chink of the imprisoned wealth. These little necessary preliminaries having been arranged, the show was ready to go off. The Professor applied his ears and his hand to the bared breast and abdomen of the subject, pronounced him free from anything in the shape of an aneurism or tumor, and stated to the students who sat looking on that, while the pulse was a little excited, still it was such as might be expected from a man of his build. Consulting his watch, he added that the pulsations were 100 to the minute. As an introduction to the demonstration about to take place, the Professor explained that the "subject" produced at will a sort of kneading or **UNDULATION OF THE MUSCLES OF THE ABDOMEN** as he started out on his performance. Suiting the action to the word, the great living curiosity from Morocco, without the slightest apparent effort, barring a sort of rubbing movement of each hand upon each hip-bone, literally rolled the now inflated abdominal protuberance over and over, working the muscles into an endless variety of positions and combinations by a process impossible to more fitly describe than by the use of the peculiarly appropriate term "kneading." The amount of twisting, turning, inverting, intermobility, and general convolution that went on in the muscles of that abdomen for the next two minutes would have done infinit credit to the alleged India-rubber man of the greatest show under one canvas. "How's dat for style, gemmen?" and "What d'ye tink of dat, Doctah?" escaped the fellow's lips as he glanced with a feeling of pride on this scene of commotion. The tattoo was renewed on the seats, and the Professor smiled gravely, remarking that the pulse had now gone up to 130.

But the biggest feature of the show was to come yet. The Professor listened intently at the fellow's heart. The pulsations were rapid but regular, he said. At a given signal, and with scarcely apparent effort, the child of Morocco **MOVED HIS HEART** down to the lower left side of the abdomen, and, if there hadn't been any abdomen there, could probably have put it in his pocket and got it back again at will. The Professor put his ear and his head to the spot which the subject indicated as the present resting-place of that very delicate and useful organ, and the heart-beats caused his fingers to rise and fall against the black cuticle. A moment more and the great human force-pump was switched back into its accustomed position. With a smile of triumph that extended back to the negro's neck, he next moved the organ down to the lower right side of the abdomen and let it wabble there for two or three minutes. Another Professor came on the scene at this point,—Prof. Lester Curtis, of the chair of Histology,—and, with stethoscope in hand, bent down to listen. Listening, he became convinced. The result of the experiment demonstrated several interesting phenomena. When the heart was moved from its accustomed place, the regular heart-beat was succeeded there by a confused murmur such as the arteries themselves would produce in pulsating. The pulse at the wrist was at the same time very much weaker, while the ordinary heart-beats of 100 to the minute were increased, with the organ in its new position, to 130 a minute. **THE MOST ASTONISHING PART OF THE PERFORMANCE** was reserved for the last. Prof. Rea got out his watch, and Prof. Curtis laid hold of his stethoscope, and the heart again went down into the abdomen. "You got it?" asked the moke excitedly, as the Professor held his timepiece. Receiving an affirmative answer, he called out "Good night," shut his eyes, and the heart ceased to beat. The stethoscope detected no pulsation. The watch silently recorded the period of suspension. At the expiration of twenty seconds the exhibitor opened his eyes, looked around, and jabbered away something, and the doctors gravely announced that the pulsations of the heart had been thoroughly stopped for a third of a minute, and that during this highly-interesting proceeding there was no pulse at all at the wrist. The students clapped their hands, pounded the floor, and otherwise expressed their satisfaction at this crowning exhibition of the abnormal, the subject gathered up his garments and his hatful of lucre, the doctors looked at one another, delighted but unable to satisfactorily explain what was clearly unexplainable even in this age of advanced medical science, and the representative of THE TRIBUNE, who had been watching the performance from the start up to the finish, mingled his astonishment with certain quiet calculations as to the pecuniary and scientific value of "Dr." Alfred Ezekiel's "stiff" some of these days when abdominal convolutions and heart-displacements, as far as he is concerned, shall have been permanently suspended.

Subsequent conversations with the "Doctor" pretty fully developed the fact that **HIS CAPACITY FOR TWISTING THINGS** is not confined to physical manifestations, but extends to the realm of mind as well as matter. Not to put too fine a point upon it, the "Doctor's" greatest failings would seem to be a constitutional disposition to stretch the truth, and to turn a goodly portion of the coin received for exhibiting his body into the hands of him that keepeth the wet-grocery and exchangeth liquids, both malt and spirituous, for the shekel of the land. In the course of his yarns, the "Doctor" reeled off a section of his alleged history, from which it would appear that he had graduated from a German and a Scotch medical college, spoke eighteen or more languages, and had seen more adventures in his time than Marco Polo ever dreamed of—much less committed to paper. Shadowy as these bits of personal history may appear, however, there is no fraud or imposition about his "exhibitions," which are more perplexing than the 14-15 puzzle even in its prime.

For the benefit of the curious, and those interested in anything in the monstrosity order, it may be stated that the "Doctor" proposes to tarry in Chicago several weeks, and give people an extended opportunity of seeing and believing.

THE LIBBY PRISON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—Referring to the current report respecting the probable demolition of Libby Prison at Richmond, Va., Mr. Darwin C. Pavey, of this city, received the following yesterday from J. B. Waiters, city editor of the Richmond *Whig*, which will be of general interest:

"It is a mistake. The old Libby Prison is not to be torn down. The present proprietor has it carefully guarded against persons who wish to obtain relics."

SOCIAL EVENTS.

THE ASAY RECEPTION.

One of the most brilliant social events of the present season was the large reception given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Asay, at their elegant residence, corner of Calumet avenue and Twentieth street. The reception was given in honor of Mr. William C. Asay, youngest son of the host and hostess, and his young bride, formerly Miss Woodward. The young couple have just returned from an extended wedding tour in the East, and their friends were given an opportunity last evening to welcome them back to Chicago. In the neighborhood of 300 guests were in the house during the evening, and the bride and groom in whose honor the reception was given were accorded a hearty welcome home on all sides.

The street in the vicinity of the house was brilliantly lighted with calcium lights, and handsome equipages were coming and going from 8 o'clock on. An immense awning stretched from the door to the street, and a carpet protected the dainty boots of the ladies from the damp flags. There was no confusion among the drivers, and the "outside part" passed off as evenly as clockwork.

The interior of the beautiful house presented an attractive appearance. Its elaborate and tasteful furnishing were not overloaded with decorations, but there was just enough to produce a pretty effect. On a cabinet in the front parlor were two immense baskets of flowers, bearing the cards of thoughtful friends, and on the mantel were two large bouquets. Over the doors leading from room to room were festoons of smilax, and floral bells made up of alternate red and white flowers were suspended from the centre of each festoon. Smaller bouquets were scattered about the parlors on stands and brackets, and the chandeliers were ornamented with graceful loops of smilax. An immense decorated vase in one corner of the back parlor was filled with fragrant flowers. The fire-place in the hall was hidden behind an ingeniously arranged arbor formed of large foliage and tropical plants and pots of flowers. These artificial decorations only supplemented the ordinary beauties of the house-furnishings. The walls are hung with choice paintings, each one of which bears upon its frame the name of some artist whose works are rare and valuable, and in the nooks and corners are placed handsome statues and statuets, collected by Mr. Asay during his visits to Europe. The library is a handsomely arranged apartment, a model in its way, and is cozy, neat, and home-like. The waxed floor is strewn with rich Turkish rugs, and immense bookcases filled with the choicest volumes are ranged along the walls. This is Mr. Asay's favorit apartment. Off from the library is the dining-room, and this was utilized last evening as a dancing hall, the carpet being covered with canvas. The other rooms in the house are in keeping with those on the first floor, and the appointments throughout are very convenient and elegant.

The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Asay, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. William Asay, née Woodward, Mrs. Woodward of Ohio, and Mrs. James Asay. The party greeted their friends as they entered the parlors, and they were kept occupied the entire evening.

The toilets of the ladies were very elaborate, and a number of very handsome party-dresses were displayed in the parlors.

Mrs. E. G. Asay, the hostess, was richly attired in an elegant purple velvet robe, with court train; its white satin front was beautifully embroidered with roses and vines, and the dress was trimmed with Duchess lace and hand-painted ivory buttons; elegant diamond ornaments.

Mrs. William Asay wore an elaborate dress of white satin brocade, with lace sleeves and court train, trimmed with Duchess lace; the front was faced with a network of beautiful cut pearls, and ornamented with crush roses; ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. Woodward, mother of the bride, wore a handsome robe of ruby velvet with full court train, and white satin front trimmed with irridescent beads and Duchess lace; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. James Asay was attired in a black silk and brocade dress, trimmed with black and brocade satin; ornaments, pearls and diamonds.

Miss Madelaine Asay, a petite blonde and the family pet, wore a pink satin dress with white lace overdress, trimmed with blue ribbons; pearl ornaments.

Mrs. Wilbur F. Storey was elegantly attired in a white silk dress with court train; pearl and diamond jewelry and natural flowers.

Miss Nealie Morton wore a beautiful costume of white silk trimmed with pearl fringe and lace; high coiffure.

Mrs. Tonn was attired in an ecru silk robe elegantly embroidered; diamonds.

Mrs. McFarland wore an elegant evening dress of shell-pink satin and pearl brocade with delicate pink roses; diamonds.

Miss Spalding was attired in pale blue brocade and black velvet; black velvet polonaise; diamonds.

Mrs. T. Raymond Eddy wore an elegant costume of sea-green satin; cardinal bonnet.

Mrs. Robert L. Henry wore a white silk and brocade dress, trimmed with lace; gold jewelry.

Miss Bettie Carter was attired in a heliotrope silk and polka dot-dress; diamonds.

Mrs. Alleton wore a handsome dress of pearl-colored silk; beautiful diamonds.

Mrs. H. O. Stone wore a handsome costume of white silk, cut Princess; onyx jewelry and diamonds.

Mrs. O. W. Potter was handsomely attired in a white satin robe, with court train; diamonds.

Mrs. J. W. Doane wore an elegant toilet of wine-colored silk and velvet; diamonds.

Mrs. John M. Thompson wore a handsome black silk dress, shirred and puffed; lace trimmings.

Miss Emma Willard, of New York, was handsomely attired in a toilet of pink silk and pale blue brocade; natural flowers.

Mrs. E. F. Getchell wore a handsome costume of white satin, embroidered; diamonds.

A large room on the second floor had been given up to John Wright, the caterer, and an elegant supper was served here during the evening. The table was handsomely arranged with china, glassware, and silver. As a centre-piece there was a huge floral ship, under full sail, in the midst of an immense bed of roses. The design was elaborately worked out, even to life-boats, which hung gracefully from the miniature davits. Along the sides were the words "Bon Voyage," worked in carnations, intended as the sentiments of Mr. and Mrs. William Asay's well-wishers. This room claimed a fair share of the attention of the guests, and was well filled during the evening.

The music was furnished by Adolph Liesegang's orchestra, and it was exceptionally fine. After the "older heads" had gone home the young people took possession of the dining-room and danced until a late hour. The following was the musical program for the evening:

March—"Overland"	Faust
Overture—"Crown Diamonds"	Auber
Romanza—"Fruhlingsgruss"	Resch
Aria—"Nebbuchadnezar"	Verdi
Selection—"Martha"	Flotow
Clarionet Solo, performed by	Mr. Schoepp
Potpourri—"Le Petit Duc"	Lecocq
Waltz—"On the Beautiful Rhine"	Keler Bela
Selection—"Boccacio"	Suppe
Galop—"Clear the Road"	Liesegang

Among those present were the following ladies and gentlemen: Judge and Mrs. S. M. Moore, Miss Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Doane, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gilman Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Price, Mr. James Price, Mr. and Mrs. Jennie J. Smith, Mr. George Edwards, Mrs. S. W. Allerton, Mr. George Alexander, Dr. and Mrs. Moses Gunn, Gen. and Mrs. Martin Beem, Mr. L. D. Powers, Gen. and Mrs. Chetlain, Mr. and Mrs. Enos Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Hill, Mr. R. L. Perry, Mrs. C. T. Boals, Mr. and Mrs. A Reamer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Oldershaw, Mr. Gunn, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mr. Thomas Kirkwood, Judge and Mrs. Caton, Mr. Al Hough, the Rev. and Mrs. Brooke Herford, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Henry, née Badger, Mr. James Marsh, Col. and Mrs. William H. Thompson, Mr. Otis Glover, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Gale, Mr. L. D. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bartlett, Mr. Ed Asay, Mr. and Mrs. T. Raymond Eddy, Mr. George Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Stevens, Mrs. W. F. Storey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Lester, Mr. C. H. Bickford, Miss Emma Willard of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bryan, Miss Neilie Bickford, Mr. Leonard Hodges, Miss Gracie Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. William Bryson, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. D. Grannis, Miss Ida Hough, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Henderson, Dr. Samuel J. Jones, Miss Nina Kent, Mr. Scott Linn, Miss Emma Law, Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Ware, Mr. Williams, Mr. F. A. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Tufts, Mr. and Mrs. Coons, Mr. W. J. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Getchell, Mr. and Mrs. James Sharp, Mr. Dennison, Mr. Harry Rogers, Mr. Frank Wentworth, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Town, Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, Miss Nellie Morton, Mr. Frank Allport, Dr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Lucy Andrews, Miss Carrie Adsit, Mr. Frank Aldrich, the Messrs. Adsit, Dr. and Mrs. Allport, Miss Birdie Allport, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Arnold, the Misses Arnold, Mrs. Aldrich, Mr. Frank Burley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carter Brooks, Gen. and Mrs. Buford, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Caton, Mr. Beverly Chambers, Mr. Watts Carver, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Armour, Dr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Coleman, Miss Jones, Dr. Jones, Col. Charles James, Mr. Joseph Mayer, Mr. Al Munger, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Manuierre Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morton, Mr. Mrs. J. A. Markley, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ogden, Mr. Will Olcott, Mr. Mills Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Stearns, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. Spruance, Mr. and Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Jr., Mr. Ernest Smith, Miss Emma Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cavaroc, Mrs. J. D. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. William Walker, Mr. and Mrs. William Smith, Mrs. Brown, Miss Julia Rogers, Mrs. John B. Lyon, Miss Emily Lyons, Miss Belle Goodridge, Miss Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Wheeler, the Misses Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sayres, Dr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. Robert Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnes, Mr. Tom Burnside, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burley, Mr. and Mrs. U. Balcom, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Counselman, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Campbell, the Misses Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Cutter, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Donner, Mr. E. C. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Durand, Mrs. A. A. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Durham, Mr. J. A. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Eames, Miss Fleetwood.

MRS. LEITER'S ART RECEPTION.

It was a kindly thought which prompted Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter to throw open their elegant residence, No. 2114 Calumet avenue, yesterday afternoon from 2 until 5 o'clock for a reception to the students of the art school of the Academy of Fine Arts. As a preliminary, it might perhaps be stated that the academy is comparatively in its infancy, and that to-day, however, it is self-sustaining under the management of Mr. W. M. R. French, its efficient Secretary. Of this institution Mr. Leiter is the President, and he and Mrs. Leiter take a great interest in it. It is the desire of the officers and patrons of the institution to put the academy within its own walls and under its own roof, and to give to Chicago an institution that shall rank with the best in the world. Chicago in her rapid strides as a metropolis has perhaps unintentionally neglected those institutions which make cities noted for their art and educational resources. But, nevertheless, she is possessed of many public-spirited and liberally-inclined men and women. While men have grown rich in commerce here, they have not forgotten the place and the people who aided in making them wealthy. And if all rumors be only half true of the intentions of some of our millionaire merchants and business-men, Chicago, within a few years, will have the grandest public library, fine art, and academy of music buildings to be found in the whole land. Cincinnati boasts of her great-hearted, public-spirited men, but it can be safely asserted that Chicago, even in this, will sooner or later excel her.

The spacious house was thrown open to the students, and Mrs. Leiter acted as hostess in a manner which made all feel that they were heartily welcome. Mr. Leiter, unfortunately, was detained away. The grand house is full of works of art, in paintings, sculpture, bronzes, bric-a-brac, tapestries, screens, etc. The rare old Chinese bronzes, massive and grand, including a mammoth incense-vase, attracted the attention of the students perhaps as much as anything else. The rare Gobelin tapestry hanging in the library, with its chaste coloring and grandeur of design, is something which cannot be seen by every art-student in this country. Of the ancient and modern pottery there are probably but a few collections in this country that can equal that brought together by the good taste and judgment of Mrs. Leiter. The dining-room walls are hung with plates whose ages can only be conjectured. There are rare Roman and Italian majolicas, Moorish, Chinese, and Japanese plates, each article a study for an artist for hours. There are rich Dutch delf altar pieces, old Wedgewood, Berlin, Viennese, and other rare and ancient samples of fine pottery that are worth a pilgrimage to see. The collection of oil and water paintings, etchings, and engravings was fondly lingered over by the enthusiastic students, who seemed to never weary of asking questions. Happy as were the young ladies and gentlemen, they were not more so than the accomplished hostess, who took a delightful pleasure in giving all the information she could upon the art works in her possession. The idea of throwing open this grand house to the students, some of whom are struggling for a livelihood, was a generous and happy thought, and deserves to be emulated by other wealthy citizens who are the possessors of valuable art collections.

During the afternoon the Rev. Thomas Courtney, of St. James' Parish, made a few remarks, in which he deplored the impure tendency of the works of many of the artists of the present day. He was particularly severe upon the nude, which is seldom nowadays treated with the cold idealism of the ancients. Shortly before the hour of withdrawal a collation was served in the dining-room, and this material interlude was also keenly enjoyed.

Among those present, besides Mrs. Leiter, were Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, Mr. J. H. Dole, the Hon. Homer N. Hibbard, W. M. R. French, J. Roy Robertson, Mrs. E. S. Isham, Mr. Albert Hayden, Judge Mark Skinner and the Misses Skinner, Mr. H. F. Spread, Mr. J. H. Vanderpoel, Mrs. Adams, Miss Shackford, Miss Strong, Miss Annie C. Shaw, Miss Alport, Miss Titcomb, Mrs. A. T. Snaw, the Misses May, Jennie, and Katie Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Springer, Miss Wade, Miss Ella Holmes, Mr. Charles Erwin, Mr. Eugene Whitney, Mrs. Preussner, Miss Platt, Miss Thomas, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Krouse, Mr. Bromark, Mr. Frankfurther, Mr. Flanders, Mr. Mevelle, Mr. Sturges, Mr. Zehring.

LACKEY ZOUAVES.

The Lackey Zouaves gave their third party of the season last night at the Palmer House. There were a large number present, the dancing being accommodated in the new ball-room on the entresol floor. A feature of the occasion was the excellent reading of Miss Minna Wright, of Mendota. In the intervals of the dancing the large halls of the parlor floor were utilized for promenades, and the parlors were filled with brilliant uniforms and elegant dresses, a number of the toilets being especially noticeable. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. George W. Lackey, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Bullwinkle, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Crowfoot, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Little, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Bush, Mr. and Mrs. William Meredith, Mrs. A. W. Maitland, Negaunee, Mich., Miss Allie Whitacre, Miss Belle McCurdy, the Misses Agnes and Bessie Wallace, Miss Elva Hitz, Miss St. John, Miss Charlotte DeLang, the Misses Clara Perry and Hattie Elwood, of DeKalb, Ill., Miss Louisa Brust, Miss Libbie Hughes, Miss Mamie Stead, Miss Ella Brust, Miss A. Nelson, Miss Deadrich, the Misses Jauncey, Miss Cornell, Miss May Haully, Miss Jennie Coulter, Miss Minna Wright of Mendota, Ill.; Miss Emma Ludington, Miss Emma Walworth, Miss N. Fitzgerald, the Misses L. and E. Hitchcock, W. D. and F. L. Gansden, Col. D. C. Wright, W. W. Wells, Bryon H. Kent, E. E. Bast, William Ratsch, W. F. Miller, Fred B. Bangs.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Mysterious and Horrible Circumstances Attending the Death of Two Children in Toronto.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 2.—One of the most awful sights ever witnessed in this city was to be seen this morning in a house in an alley known as Carr's Lane, a short lane running west for a distance of about 200 yards off Spadinau avenue, where were laid in a rickety and dirty bed the roasted bodies of two little children, a son and daughter of a laborer named James Casey. Carr's lane is by no means a fashionable thoroughfare, but is considered a quiet place by the police. Upon being admitted to Casey's house a sight was witnessed well calculated to send a shudder through the stoutest frame. On a dirty bed, the clothing spotted with blood and rolled in a heap, were the roasted bodies of two little children, one of them being Richard James Casey, aged 5 months, and the other Bridget Casey, aged 2 years and 6 months. The youngest was lying across the bed, the body being almost blood-red, with livid streaks across the face and neck. One arm was raised in front of the body, the little hand clutched tightly, while the other arm hung limply at his side. The girl was entirely naked, and the color of the body was the same as that of the boy, snowy white streaks being noticeable across the face. The hair of neither was singed, and there were no marks of fire in the bed-clothing. The bodies looked as if they had been saturated with coal oil and then set fire to. A most significant and peculiar feature about the case is, that, while the bodies of the children were discolored horribly, the mother, who alleges that she was in bed with them all night, is not injured in any way by either flame or smoke. In one corner of the room was an old broken trunk, and opposit this, immediately behind a coal-stove, there was a hole about a foot in width burned through the floor, lying beside which was a dead cat and a coal-oil lamp broken in pieces.

A sister of James Casey states that about 9 o'clock she put the two children to bed with their mother, and left the lamp burning on a stand near the stove. On visiting the house at 8 o'clock this morning she found the bodies as described above. An inquest is now in progress.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 2.—An old lady was found in a state of unconsciousness and apparent destitution in a dilapidated house on La Gauchtene street by her neighbors and taken to the hospital. It turns out that she is worth $75,000 in money and owns a large amount of real estate besides. Being of a miserly disposition she has lived alone like a recluse for years, and has almost starved herself to death. She is not likely to recover.

A GIFT.

The Philadelphians Getting Ready to Give Gen. Grant $100,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—A fund of $100,000 has been raised in this city and will be presented to Gen. Grant within a short time. The idea originated with one or two of Grant's personal friends, who think his present salary is not sufficiently large to support him in a style worthy of an ex-President. John M. Forbes and other wealthy men of Boston were applied to when the subject was first thought of, but the New York *Times'* ex-Presidential fund had got the start, and Grant's friends here were thrown upon their own resources. The Philadelphia fund is exclusively for the use of Grant, and it was stated to-day by one of the most intimate of the General's friends that the money had all been raised, and was deposited in bank. He also said, while refusing to give the names of the subscribers, that money had been given by both Republicans and Democrats. Within a few days, according to the present program, Gen. Grant will be invited here and the $100,000 will be presented to him.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-one years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Public Will Beware of a Fraudulent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now being forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

MILLINERY.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

West End Dry Goods House

Madison and Peoria-sts.

Evening Bonnets

AND

DRESS HATS.

We are producing and have on exhibition in our MILLINERY Department the latest and most fashionable effects in artistic, stylishly-trimmed Millinery, made after the choicest Parisian models.

We call special attention at this time to our

Evening and Full

DRESS BONNETS,

In all the latest shades of Ruby, Ox-Blood, Olive, and Gold, trimmed with the richest and most effective materials.

WE CLAIM

For this Department of our business,

UNSURPASSED ELEGANCE IN STYLE,

And MORE REASONABLE PRICES than can be found elsewhere.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Lumbermen!

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK,
MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25, 1880.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Milwaukee County until Saturday December 18th, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the following estimate of lumber for the use of the House of Correction Chair Factory during the year 1881:

15,000 feet maple, 2 inches thick.
15,000 feet maple, 1¾ inches thick.
28,000 feet maple, 1½ inches thick.
100,000 feet maple, 1⅜ inches thick.
30,000 feet maple, 1¼ inches thick.
22,000 feet maple, 1⅛ inches thick.
100,000 feet maple, 1 inch thick.
45,000 feet soft elm, 4 inches thick.
20,000 feet soft elm, 3½ inches thick.
220,000 feet soft elm, 1¾ inches thick.
20,000 feet soft elm, 1½ inches thick.
60,000 feet rock elm, 1¼ inches thick.
30,000 feet red oak, 1¼ inches thick.
30,000 feet basswood, 2 inches thick.
40,000 feet basswood, 1⅜ inches thick.

775,000

All of the said lumber to be square-edged, perfectly sound, and first clear. None to be less than 8 inches wide, nor less than 12 feet long. The rock elm, soft elm, and red oak of 1¼ inches thick, and the maple of 1⅜ inches thick to be 14 feet long. To be delivered at the House of Correction from April 1 to Sept. 1, 1881.

Bonds in the penal sum of $5,000 will be required.

The Committee reserve the right to reject one or all bids.

Blanks for bids and bonds will be furnished on application at this office.

By order of the Committee on House of Correction.

THEO. O. HARTMANN,
County Clerk.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

TRADE MARK.

CAUTION!

The wonderful achievements and success of **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** has caused the issue of counterfeits and deceptive and *dangerous* mixtures bearing parts of its compound name or Trade-Mark device. Be not deceived by these vile subterfuges, but obtain "**Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar**" *by its full name*; and also observe the above **EXACT** Trade-Mark device on the wrapper enclosing each bottle, *without which none is genuine*.

For Sale by all Druggists.

HALE'S HONEY

—OF—

HOREHOUND & TAR!

The Great National Specific for the Speedy Cure of

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C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, New York.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

CURE IN ONE MINUTE.

THE RECOVERED JEWELRY.

Examination of Isaacs, the Pawnbroker, Before Justice Wallace.

Aldrich and Macdonald Refuse to Answer Any Leading Questions.

The Justice Called On to Hold Aldrich Under the Statute.

The Case to Be Taken Before the Grand Jury To-Day.

The arrest of Detective Charles Aldrich and City-Sealer Walter Macdonald, for having the stolen jewelry taken at the Clifton House last Friday night in their possession, continued to be of absorbing interest in police circles yesterday, and the surprise of the previous day was kept up with increasing interest as new developments were made.

IN THE FORENOON Aldrich appeared at the Harrison Street Police Court, and an examination began. The Police Superintendent and other officers were not there, through a misunderstanding as to the time set for the hearing, they having understood that it was in the afternoon, but the warrant was returnable in the forenoon. Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron and Detective Haines were on hand, however, but they could not proceed without the others, and in the absence of any testimony Aldrich was discharged. Police-Superintendent McGarigle and the detectives who had figured in the case had been up all the previous night, and did not get around until late in the day, otherwise a telephone call would have brought them to the Armory. Mr. Cameron, it seems, could not obtain a continuance of the examination. Macdonald had been released from the custody of the detectives, no charge having been booked against him.

Wednesday night Mr. Morrow, the agent from whom the jewelry had been stolen, had gone over the stuff and discovered that several diamond cluster-rings, containing seven stones each, valued at $50, were missing. The goods showed evidence of having been handled, and some of them will have to be cleaned and put in better shape before they can be placed on sale. A comparison of the property with the invoices in Mr. Morrow's possession will be made to-day, and the exact amount of missing articles found out.

In the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock **THE PAWNBROKER, ISAACS,** who has figured in the case as an alleged fence, or receiver of stolen goods, was put on examination before Justice Wallace at the Armory. The police officials, private detectives, lawyers, pawnbrokers, and others were present at the hearing, which was an unusually interesting one.

An experienced detective was heard to remark that he never saw so many "fences" together at one time, and when asked who of them were there, said, "Ask rather who was not there."

Isaacs was represented by Dan Lawrence, a police court lawyer.

Aldrich and Macdonald were also present, and Gen. Stiles was on hand to represent the former. Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron represented the people.

Secretary Doyle and the detectives who made the arrests were present.

Isaacs was charged with receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen. He pleaded "Not guilty."

JOHN MORROW, the gentleman who had been robbed, was placed on the stand and asked by Mr. Cameron to relate the circumstances attending the robbery. He did so clearly, giving the story as it has appeared in THE TRIBUNE. He said the goods were worth about $6,000. He got most of them back Wednesday evening, Aldrich and Macdonald returning them.

Mr. Cameron asked him under what circumstances the goods were returned, and he stated them substantially as given yesterday.

Mr. Cameron asked the witness what Aldrich said about a "fence," and he said he would not be positive that he said "fence"; Aldrich told him he had never seen the goods. He remarked that he had saved the witness $100, and had gotten both lines of goods.

Gen. Stiles asked what was said by Aldrich to him about the conversation he had with "the party," and it was objected to by Mr. Cameron, who said Aldrich was not on trial.

Gen. Stiles said that, although Aldrich was not charged with anything, he was practically on trial. There was no testimony to show that Isaacs was concerned. He then asked the witness: "From all your conversation with Aldrich, what do you think of it?" which was objected to by Mr. Cameron.

The Court asked the witness if he knew how it was that Aldrich and Macdonald were arrested. Morrow said he had nothing to do with it: he heard some one at the hotel had brought it about. He was told by one of the help in the hotel that the officers were there.

CHARLES E. ALDRICH, detective for the Union National Bank, testified that he knew Morrow, having got acquainted with him the Sunday after the robbery, an account of which he saw in a newspaper. He brought the goods to Morrow.

Mr. Cameron—Where did you get them?

Witness—That I am not at liberty to state.

Mr. Cameron—You are an officer. I insist you shall state.

Witness—I refuse to do so.

Gen. Stiles here held that the Court had not the powers of a Grand Jury, and was not a court of general inquiry.

Judge Wallace said that although the court was not one of general inquiry, it was one of particular inquiry, and therefore he thought it had a right to inquire.

Mr. Cameron said he reckoned every one in this city was under the law. He would waive the question for the present, to repeat it again. He then asked the witness: "Did you go solely to Mr. Morrow upon seeing the account of the robbery in the papers?"

Aldrich—I started to go.

Cameron—What did you say to him?

Gen. Stiles again objected, and Mr. Cameron said he would not pass the question.

Cameron—I now repeat—*Where did you get the goods?*

Aldrich—I refuse to answer.

Cameron—I ask the Court to hold the witness under this statute: "Every person not standing in the relation of husband or wife, parent or child, brother or sister to the offender, who knows the fact that a crime has been committed, and conceals it from the magistrate, or who harbors, conceals, maintains, or assists any principal felon, or any accessory before the fact, knowing him to be such, shall be deemed an accessory after the fact, and shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years and fine not exceeding $500."

Gen. Stiles—What is your point?

Cameron—The point is that he conceals a felony.

Gen. Stiles said the Court was simply being used to bring out the fact under cover of an examination of Isaacs. He did not think the Court should be used, as a Grand Jury to investigate Aldrich when Isaacs was on examination.

Mr. Cameron said that if the Court thought it his duty to hold a witness who had such knowledge, it was his province to do so. He differed from Gen. Stiles on the point of the Court having no jurisdiction.

Gen. Stiles—Are we here to try Aldrich or Isaacs?

Mr. Cameron—You have advised him not to answer.

Gen. Stiles—So far I have.

Mr. Cameron—If the testimony of Morrow is true it is the duty of the Court to hold Aldrich on another crime,—that of receiving stolen property.

The Court said the counsel for the prosecution wished Aldrich held because he refused to expose a crime. That would require an investigation of authorities before he could give an opinion. What his opinion was then he could not say. Let the counsel proceed with another branch of the case, and he would give an opinion later.

Mr. Cameron to Aldrich—From whom did you get the goods?

Aldrich—From no one.

Mr. Cameron—Who gave you the goods?

Aldrich—No one.

Mr. Cameron—Who told you where to find them?

Mr. Lawrence objected, and said he was counsel for the only defendant on examination.

Mr. Aldrich—I refuse to answer. I don't know who.

Gen. Stiles—Counsel for the other side has practically got his own witness on trial.

Mr. Cameron—It's an impertinence to the Court. You are here to protect the rights of the witness, and not to interfere with the manner of procedure.

Objection being pressed, the Court said he could get the matter from the stenographer, and he would pass on the questions before the close of the examination.

Mr. Cameron again asked the witness where he got the goods, and on Mr. Lawrence objecting, the Court overruled the objection.

On the repetition of the question, Aldrich answered that **THE REASON WHY HE OBJECTED TO ANSWER** was that he had given his word of honor that he would not divulge the name of the man.

Mr. Cameron asked: "What man?"

Aldrich—I don't know the name of the man.

Mr. Cameron—Where did you see him?

Aldrich—It was on the corner of Desplaines and Pearce streets.

Mr. Cameron—Who had the goods when you got them?

Aldrich—I got them in front of a building.

Mr. Cameron—What building?

Aldrich—I refuse to answer.

Mr. Cameron—Why? Did the man own the building?

Aldrich—I do not know whether he did or not.

Mr. Lawrence—Was it from Isaacs you received the goods?

Aldrich—No.

Mr. Cameron—Did you say anything to Isaacs about the goods?

Aldrich—Yes.

Mr. Cameron—Was not "this man" a go-between between you and Isaacs?

Aldrich—No. You men are away off altogether.

Mr. Cameron—What men?

Aldrich—You gentlemen of the prosecution. You are on the wrong track.

Mr. Cameron—Did you make any inventory of the goods?

Aldrich—No. I did not see them until Morrow got them.

On being asked if he returned the goods to police headquarters, the witness said not until after he saw Morrow.

WALTER MACDONALD was placed on the stand, and said he could not tell anything more than Morrow had. He met Aldrich on the street with the goods.

Mr. Cameron asked him where, and he said, "On the South Side," declining to answer any further.

Mr. Cameron said the witness had been given a fair chance to answer for his own good.

Macdonald left the stand, and Mr. Lawrence asked the Court that Isaacs be discharged.

The Court held that, as there were other questions to be decided by him, he would continue the case until this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when he would see whether he would hold Aldrich to the Criminal Court under the statute read by Mr. Cameron.

Some discussion arose as to whether Isaacs should be held on his own recognizance or not, and the Court released the bail and accepted the defendant's recognizance.

This morning the whole matter will be laid before the Grand Jury, and an endeavor made by the police authorities to obtain indictments against the persons implicated in the alleged violation of the statute covering the offenses for which they were arrested.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

OFFICER JOHN G. WRIGHT, of the Rawson-Street Station, shot a mad dog near the corner of Wright and Rawson streets yesterday.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 20 degrees; 10 a. m., 23; 12 m., 26; 3 p. m., 30; 8 p. m., 28. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.78; 8 p. m., 29.90.

MR. SCHOENBACK, residing at No. 20 Belden place, while passing the building in course of erection at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets was struck in the head and badly hurt by a piece of wood which fell from the third story.

A BASKET containing a 2-weeks-old baby-boy was left at 6:30 p. m. yesterday on the steps of the Natatorium, on the corner of Jackson street and Michigan avenue. Officer Gavin took the child in hand, and turned it over to the Foundlings' Home.

WHILE Henry Scharff, of No. 2103½ Archer avenue, was loading some fowling-cartridges at 9 o'clock yesterday evening, a pound and a half of powder, which he had in a box near him, took fire from the accidental explosion of a percussion cap which he took in his hand. The front window of the house was blown out and Scharff was badly, though not dangerously, burned on the face and arms. The house was damaged to the amount of $50.

AT about 4:30 p. m. last Monday a German boy named William Teske, 9 years old, residing with his parents on Hoyne street, between the river and the canal, while walking along the sidewalk on Ashland avenue, south of Twenty-second street, was knocked down by a piece of a fence which was thrown over by a passing train which jumped the track. The lad's thigh was broken and he received internal injuries, from which he died yesterday morning.

ABOUT 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man, supposed to be a German, about 46 years of age, sat down on the doorway of William Harris' liquor-store, at No. 61 West Lake street. As he was apparently sick, Gustav Lepetit, an employé of the place, went to his assistance, when he rolled over upon his face and died instantly. The deceased was about five feet seven inches in hight, stout built, of light complexion, with heavy mustache of light color, and wore a short black sack-coat, brown pants and vest, and red-flannel striped shirt. He was evidently a laborer on his way to work, as he had a lunch in his pocket done up in paper. The Coroner was notified.

AT about 8 o'clock yesterday evening a basket containing a female child about 4 days' old was left upon the front steps of No. 353 Centre avenue, the first floor of which is occupied by ex-Ald. Thomas Bailey, and the second floor by Mr. T. Bracket. The baby was very nicely clad in white clothes and carefully wrapped in a black and white striped shawl. Attached to the shawl was a note as follows: "Will Mr. and Mrs. Bracket please accept this baby as a present. She has not been baptized. She was born on the 28th November." Mr. and Mrs. Bracket, who were at church near by, were notified, and they decided to keep the child until to-day, when they will have her baptized and decide whether or not they will adopt it as their own.

THE Svea Society held its semi-annual meeting last evening in its hall, corner of Chicago avenue and Larrabee street. It is a literary and benevolent society, and the oldest Swedish society in the country, having been organized Jan. 22, 1857. It has a library of its own, and a fund for aiding the sick and for the burial of the dead. The last year has been very successful for the Society, as it has increased the number of books in its library very considerably, and its treasury has been replenished by over one thousand dollars. Officers for the next year were elected as follows: L. P. Nelson, President; A. Nordstrom, Vice-President; A. J. Wessmann, Recording Secretary; N. P. Malmborg, Financial and Corresponding Secretary; Sven Olin, Treasurer; Anders Larson, Librarian; A. W. Tidlund, Marshal. The Society will hold its twenty-fourth annual banquet Jan. 22.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3—1 a. m.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, lower barometer, northerly, veering to easterly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, falling followed by rising temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, stationary followed by falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light snow, westerly winds, shifting to easterly or southerly.

For the Upper Lake region, falling followed by rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, north to west winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, rising, preceded in former district by falling barometer, winds shifting to northerly, clear or partly cloudy weather, and lower temperature.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.238	20	85	N. W.	10	......	Clear.
7 a. m.	30.264	20	78	N. W.	6	......	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.330	24	74	N. W.	11	......	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.319	29.5	73	N.	5	......	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.353	30	78	S. E.	5	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.350	28	77	S. W.	4	......	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 33; minimum, 20.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'th'r
Albany	26	23	N.W.	Fresh	....	Clear.
Alpena	32	27	W.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	34	30	W.	Fresh	....	Clear.
Cairo	45	36	N.E.	Calm	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	33	29	W.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Chicago	29	28	S.W.	Gentle	....	Smoky
Cincinnati	38	37	N.E.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Cleveland	32	32	N.W.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Davenport	33	28	N.E.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Denver	22	20	S.	Light	....	Clear.
Des Moines	28	23	......	Calm	....	Clear.
Detroit	32	30	N.W.	Light	....	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	35	32	S.E.	Fresh	....	Clear.
Dubuque	28	..	..	..	....	....
Duluth	14	9	N.W.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Erie	34	34	N.W.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	26	18	N.E.	Fresh	....	Clear.
Fort Garry	—10	—13	W.	Light	.02	Clear.
Fort Gibson	55	50	S.E.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	33	30	N.E.	Gentle	....	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	32	24	N.E.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Keokuk	31	27	E.	Gentle	....	Clear.
La Crosse	19	16	N.	Fresh	....	Smoky
Leavenworth	37	32	N.E.	Calm	....	Clear.
Louisville	42	31	N.	Fresh	....	Clear.
Madison	24	19	W.	Light	....	Clear.
Marquette	25	21	W.	Fresh	....	Clear.
Memphis	50	43	N.E.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Milwaukee	22	20	W.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Nashville	50	40	N.	Light	....	Fair.
New Orleans	69	63	N.E.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
North Platte	29	31	S.	Gentle	....	Cl'dy.
Omaha	28	24	S.E.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Oswego	27	32	N.W.	Fresh	....	Fair.
Vincent	—8	—6	N.W.	Fresh	.10	Lt.snw
Pioche	33	34	S.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	38	33	S.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Port Huron	35	29	W.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Rochester	31	31	N.W.	Fresh	.14	Cl'dy.
Salt Lake City	45	42	S.E.	Brisk	....	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	33	32	N.W.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
San Francisco	56	54	S.	Brisk	.21	L.rain.
Shreveport	56	51	E.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Springfield	34	31	E.	Fresh	....	Clear.
St. Louis	33	29	E.	Fresh	....	Clear.
St. Paul	12	11	E.	Gentle	....	Cl'dy.
Toledo	35	35	W.	Light	....	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	53	51	N.	Gentle	....	Cl'dy.
Winnemucca	47	43	S.W.	High	....	Fair.
Yankton	20	12	N.E.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.

THE LAST RITES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—To-day an inquest was held on the body of the Rev. W. J. Murphy, the Catholic priest found dead in a cellar yesterday morning. The verdict was that death was caused by concussion of the brain. Friends of the deceased appeared at the Morgue and took charge of the body, placing it in a neat rosewood coffin and conveying it to the Holy Trinity Cemetery, where the burial took place. Father Henry, of St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, whom the deceased in life assisted in religious services, performed the last rites.

SPORTING NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The billiard tournament for the championship of the State continued to-day, two games being played this afternoon and two to-night, as follows: Nelms, 300; Bullock, 215; Estephe, 300; Hunter, 237; McLaughlin, 300; Bullock, 137; Nelms, 300; Dodds, 270.

THE RAILROADS.

Jay Gould's Tactics, and Their Peculiar Force.

The Southwestern Pool in a State of Inanition.

Baltimore & Ohio Freight Excluded from the Pennsylvania Road,

And the Former Will Utilize Its Recently-Acquired New York Connection.

JAY GOULD AND HIS TACTICS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 2.—That Jay Gould has become of late one of the greatest manipulators and consolidators of railroad lines that this country has ever seen does not admit of any question; that he is to be one of the greatest factors in the money market and politics of this country is equally true; but whether his tactics are original or not admits of much more doubt.

When Talleyrand, the great French philosopher, denominated America a pulpy giant without bones, the continent had practically no railroads. The great systems which have grown up within the past twenty years will furnish a very good skeleton for the giant, and the only question of great importance for the future to answer is, Shall this skeleton be so articulated, manipulated, and kept under control by the governing forces that the strides it shall make may be forward and not backward? Railroads practically bring the country and city together; and in every instance where the advantages of the city are brought to the farmer's door, many of the disadvantages and evils follow close in the rear, or stalk hand in hand. That the Nation has made such rapid strides in material advancement during the past few years has been almost wholly due to the great systems of railroads that have been completed; and that the business should, in many instances, have been overdone is but a natural consequence of all the causes. Many roads were built from nowhere to nowhere, through desolate and unproductive country in the vain hope that development would keep pace with the construction. In time nearly all these great schemes must of necessity amount to something. Towns and cities grow up at the termini, and settlements are made along the lines. Meanwhile, however, the stocks of these roads are almost or quite worthless, and panics and financial crashes follow.

So long as rich men and monopolists keep their clutches off the realty of this country, there is no possible danger that can be more than temporary. A wealthy capitalist, who engages in any kind of manufacturing pursuits, for instance, is but the agent of the many men he employs. The rich man can only use what he can eat and wear out, and obtains but a salary, greater or less as the case may be, for his supervision. When he dies, ten chances to one, his large accumulations are scattered.

It is a peculiarity of the American people that wealth and power command profound respect. The man is, from the very fact of his wealth, respectable; and ten chances to one if he keeps out of politics he will not be berated by the newspapers. Ten years ago Jay Gould and Jim Fisk were the synonyms of anything disreputable in railroad wrecking and stock gambling. Fisk perished by the bullet of a jealous rival for the smiles of a shameless metropolitan courtesan, and Gould, being deprived of his partner's assistance, for a few years continued to operate in a somewhat small but very profitable way in Wall street, and now comes forward as the foremost financial man of his time. Were the elder Vanderbilt still in his prime, Gould would, in many instances, be checkmated. But the younger man, although possessing unlimited wealth, is defective in nerve, and, while he is apparently capable, in a large degree, of preserving the great possessions of his father intact, he cannot so well see the end from the beginning, or make bold moves that shall crush out rivalry.

Gould, like all other men who attain real eminence, is very careful of details. I was told by an old gentleman who is a near neighbor of the railroad king that he observes everything with the most scrutinizing particularity. "He is a better engineer than the best man who holds a throttle on his lines. He is a first-class machinist. He is a civil engineer of most painstaking accomplishments. His theory is that grades are the all-important element in a railroad, and so closely has he observed this one particular that by a mere lightning trip over a route he can tell you all about it. The old rule that when a railroad is built from a place of production, or a mine to a market, an engine should be able to draw from market as many empty cars as it can take loaded ones to the market, I have heard him many times dwell upon. The only instance, in his opinion, when this should be violated is when there is by no possibility any opportunity to build a competing line that will come any nearer fulfilling the conditions of the rule than the road you are constructing. I have heard him say many a time that the success or bankruptcy of a road depends on the matter of one foot to the mile grade."

"Wherein lies the secret of Gould's great success?" I asked.

"In the fact that he has the confidence of capitalists now. They know that, when he takes hold of a thing, there is money in it. They understand that he never goes back on those who are in his crowd; that he is able to manipulate stocks every time to the glory of his own particular combination. Vanderbilt is not a practical man; Gould, as I stated above, is thoroughly so. He knows the exact duties of every man in the employ of a road from a switchman to General Manager."

In regard to Gould I had a conversation recently with a member of the Congressional Committee which made the examination into the operations of Black Friday. He said:

"That investigation gave the best insight into the respective characters of Fisk and Gould that I ever obtained. It was in those days generally supposed that Fisk was the greater man. It resulted from the different characters of the men. Fisk had, in his early days, been a Yankee peddler and driver of a wagon over the New England hills. When a Yankee sells his goods to the Southerner or the Westerner, his wits are not whetted to anything like that degree of acuteness that results from the kind of life which Fisk led for many years. His work was that of the diamond cutting diamond. It was Yankee face to face with Yankee. The result of this was that his cheek developed to an abnormal degree. He was made bold and unscrupulous. He was a man of coarse make up; low forehead, large neck, heavy chest, monstrous lungs. His powers of endurance were wonderful. His nature was sunny and his temperament sanguine. Nothing discouraged or dismayed him. Schemes, before which men of more brain and less nerve would stand in awe because of their magnitude, would only stimulate him to healthy action. Gould is a man of massive brain. He has more forehead above the eyes and ears than almost any man on the continent, and all of his brain is of the finest quality and active to a wonderful degree. He is a man of considerable culture, and had his mind been turned into other channels he might have made a great novelist or a profound college Professor. He is a man of few words; Fisk was a man of many words. He is somewhat retiring, Fisk was bold. In the examination to which I have referred Gould answered simply the questions put to him, and did that in the fewest possible words, and seemed relieved when the questioning was over. Fisk was as talkative as a woman. He treated the Committee as though they were a parcel of school-boys, who were not expected and could by no possibility understand the work of men or the intricacies of business as it appeared on Wall street. He acted as though he considered himself called upon to give a few very plain and simple elementary lessons on this intricate matter. He chatted on and could scarcely be confined to the questions that were asked him."

"'Mr. Gould plans everything and I carry it out. That is the secret of our partnership. He furnishes brains and I furnish muscle. Do you understand? It is only a simple matter. We know just what proportion of stock will control the market, and then all that is necessary to do is to get that portion. You may say that it requires some skill to do that. So it does, but that is my work; and, from the result which so much interests and troubles you, you can judge whether the work was well done or not.'

"When he had finished and no more questions were asked, he remarked: 'Is there nothing else I can do for you, gentlemen? When you come to New York, come around and see me; and, if you want to ride on any of my steamboats or railroads at any time, write to me or come and see me, and I will be happy to give you all the passes you may desire, either for yourselves or for your friends. This is a great country, but in reality only a few men run it. The thing to find out is who those few men are, and what part of the work they do.'

"Both Fisk and Gould always had a sort of sublime contempt, in their way, for both politics and politicians. In those days, and living in New York under the Tweed régime, they could, from their standpoint, form only the opinion which they did—viz.: that politicians were but the tools of sharp manipulators and lobbyists, and that every man had his price. Had either of them been inclined to politics, they would have been as corrupt as Tweed in his palmiest days, but would have possessed the skill to cover up their operations for years from the public gaze. In business, especially if a man is successful, even though he wreck railroads and rob stockholders, he may be reasonably respectable; while the same tactics in politics would banish him forever from society."

In this same line I was fortunate enough to hold a long conversation with one of the most prominent railroad men in the country. He took the ground that Gould, in his present policy, is but carrying out tactics which have been shown by long experience to be the most certain of success of any known to business. He discoursed as follows:

"The elder Vanderbilt pursued the same policy that Gould is now following out. Gould has studied these plans. But the man, in my estimation, whom Gould makes his especial model, is Jeptha H. Wade, the old President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the man who gave it all its successful impetus."

"Tell us something about Wade," I said.

"Well, sir, that modest man, who is now living in a quiet way in Cleveland, has one of the greatest minds this country has ever produced. He is a man of the finest susceptibilities, the purest morals, and keenest brain. Forty years ago he was a carpenter, pushing a plane for his daily bread. To-day he is worth many millions. In my estimation he stands in the same relation to Gould that Fabius Maximus does to Washington. He is the originator of a great policy. Gould is the imitator of that policy.

"From the carpenter's bench Mr. Wade became a portrait painter, and was a master of his business in both. When the electric telegraph was discovered, Mr. Wade, who was of a scientific turn of mind, mastered the alfabet and then learned to operate the rude instruments of the time. He was then ready to become an employé of one of the many struggling companies that were in existence. He assisted in the construction of several lines, among them the first that ever went out of the city of Detroit. By these contracts he made a little money and began to operate someweat in the stocks of various companies. He saw that in the manner in which the business was being conducted it could never be a financial success. Little companies were springing into existence all over the country. One operated a line from Cleveland to Columbus; another from Cleveland to Buffalo; a third from Cleveland to Toledo; a forth from Columbus to Cincinnati; a fifth from Toledo to Detroit, and so on all over the country. Each of these little companies had a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a General Repairer, as well as general offices and salaries for all. As a result, none were paying. The stock was down to almost nothing, and the telegraph business everywhere on the verge of bankruptcy. He conceived the idea of buying up this stock and consolidating these many lines, and thus making one President and one Secretary and one corps of repairers do for all. The scheme was successful. The Western Union Telegraph Company was started, and one of the most stupendous monopolies on the continent was organized.

"To show how closely Gould has followed in the footsteps of Wade, it may be said that the latter was the first man to advocate an overland telegraph line to California. He went to the Pacific coast in furtherance of his scheme, and when he returned met with the Directors at their annual meeting at Buffalo. He strongly advocated the immediate construction of the line. It was discussed in a prolonged way by the Directors, and many fanciful objections were raised. It was claimed that Indians would cut the wires, that buffaloes would rub the poles down, etc. Then it was thought the money could not be raised. At this point Mr. Wade stepped forward and said that the line ought to be built, and could be built without much difficulty. He only asked that the Directors would do as they had suggested—retain one-half the stock of the new line in the Western Union's hands and give him power to place the other half. After some discussion that suggestion was agreed to. 'I'll take half the stock myself,' said Mr. Wade. 'How will you pay for it?' was asked. 'That's my lookout. I'll pay my part as fast as the Western Union Company pays hers.' As soon as the first surprise wore off a little the Directors began to think it over, and came to the conclusion that the new venture was going to be a pretty close corporation with one man holding half the stock. Then they began to think it was a pretty good thing to hold, or Mr. Wade, in whom they had come to have great confidence, would not be so anxious to own so much. And so the first through telegraph line across the Continent was constructed, with its millions of profit in the monopoly of the business. The arrangement which Mr. Wade made with the California Telegraph Company, by which rebates on all through messages were paid in gold, in that early day of the War, was a fortune in itself. So, as Mr. Wade was the first man to control a telegraph-line across the Continent, Mr. Gould was the first to control a railroad passing over the same territory.

"The tactics of Wade have been pursued by many men seeking a monopoly in a business. The business must be taken in each case in its incipiency, or when it is not paying, and be made to pay by consolidation and saving in expenses by doing things on a large scale. John D. Rockefeller, the great mogul of the Standard Oil Company, took the oil business when it was paying nothing by being divided into a hundred hands, and by consolidating, buying some, and crushing out others, has built up a monopoly in the oil business that controls the market of the world. Gould has been a close observer of these things. He understands that the thing that makes a railroad successful, or unsuccessful, is not so much whether it runs through this or that kind of country, but whether it is connected with any other road or not, and whether it can be given anything to do. He sees what is needed in each particular route to make it a success, and, taking advantage of the usual conservatism which makes people afraid to take hold of a new thing until its success is assured, he anticipates fortune, and amasses his millions while men of less nerve and bravery are counting their fingers and hesitating."

This gentleman thought Jay Gould's scheme for opening up trade with Mexico is one of the grandest ever conceived by any American. He said it eclipsed anything done by the politicians for many and many a year. He then dwelt upon the wonderful power which the man who controls the trade of the Pacific States and of the Republic of Mexico, and greater yet the State of Texas, would possess. He said that the President of the Republic and his Congress would sink into insignificance before the railroad magnate, for his power will be greater and his tenure of office that of a king. The gentleman was evidently a disciple of Carlyle and Macaulay, for he continued:

"Human nature is much the same under whatever condition you find it. Under monarchies it assumes the form of an aristocracy. With us it is about to assume the form of huge monopolies and corporations, which will do equal or greater damage unless checked by National legislation. It should be the work and earnest thought of the coming Administration to place some restraining influence on these powerful organizations. It behooves us to capture them before they capture us. The time will soon come, unless we are careful, when a few men like Gould can control elections and dictate policies. Pennsylvania has been under the rule of a railroad for lo these many years, and the difficulties under which it labors are manifold and notorious. So long as so large a portion of our public domain remains still unsettled, there is hope; but, in all probability, the next movement of the money kings will be to lay their hands upon the lands of the realm, and then will the danger be truly imminent."

GARY.

SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Were it not for the fact that all the roads leading East from Missouri River points are now doing an excellent business, having hardly sufficient cars to meet all the demands, the war on passenger rates would before this have spread on the freight business. Mr. Gould is evidently desirous of breaking up the Southwestern Railway Association. His late action in withdrawing the business of the Central Pacific Branch was no doubt taken for the purpose of breaking up the pool, and to spread the war to the Missouri freight traffic. Had business been dull, this action would no doubt have resulted in a rupture between the Missouri River lines, but as it was it did not have the desired effect, as the roads are getting all the business they can carry at the present rates, and they would be unable to carry more no matter how low down the rates should go. Had it not been for this fact, Mr. Gould would undoubtedly have followed up by withdrawing the business of the Kansas Pacific also, as he threatened to do. But he found it was no use to take such a step at present, as it would not help in furthering his designs and therefore he allows the Southwestern Railroad Association to exist in a state of inanimate suspension. To all intents and purposes the Association is dead. While all the roads continue to make reports and strictly adhere to the regular rates, yet no settlements between the various roads can or will be made as long as Gould keeps the Central Branch business out of the pool. The Chicago roads owe a large sum to the St. Louis roads, which are controlled by Gould, but they refuse to pay over as long as the Central Branch business is not accounted. In this respect the Chicago roads are masters of the situation, and Gould is powerless and cannot force them to pay. A week or two ago the Wabash proposed to accept 8 per cent of the Chicago business until such a time as it was fully established at its permanent freight-houses. Previously it refused to allow its business to go into the pool before it had terminal facilities here equal to competing roads. The sudden change of base on the part of the Wabash people was no doubt brought about by a desire on the part of Jay Gould to pacify the Chicago lines in order to get the money they owe the St. Louis roads. Had he succeeded in the scheme, the Chicago roads would have been simply that much money out of pocket, for it is not at all probable that Gould would have been more friendly to the pool, after having obtained his ends, than he is now. The Chicago lines escaped the trap set for them on account of their inability to agree upon a division of the portion to be taken from the various roads to make up the Wabash percentage.

Under the rules of the Association a regular meeting is to be held each month to decide upon the settlement of accounts and to settle such difficulties as may have arisen since the preceding meeting. But it is four or five months since a meeting was held, and the intention now is not to call another meeting till spring. It is believed that the business will continue to be heavy until that time, and in such event there could be no trouble in rates, for it would do the roads no good to break them, and the chief object of forming the Association in the first place was to stop the undue competition and the slaughtering of rates that formerly characterized the Missouri River business. Nothing can be lost by allowing things to run along as they do now until spring. It is generally agreed that the pool cannot longer be maintained on the present basis, and that if it is to be continued a radical change both in divisions and territory will be necessary. The changes and consolidations in railroad properties that are now of daily occurrence make it impossible to do anything at present. By spring the combinations and consolidations now being formed will probably have so far progressed that a better idea can be formed of what will be necessary regarding the reorganization or the further continuance of the Southwestern Railway Association. As it looks now, a reorganization of the pool will hardly take place then. It seems as if by that time Gould will be ready to run things to suit himself, and will have no more use for such an organization. And without Gould's roads there can be no Missouri River pool.

SHARP COMPETITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The competition between the Baltimore & Ohio through route to the West and Southwest, and the Pennsylvania Railroad has assumed a new phase. It was announced that the freight of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway would still continue to be carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks in New Jersey and shipped as formerly at the piers of the former Company. This morning, however, the agents of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company here received notice from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that no more freight belonging to the former could pass over the latter road. "Consequently," said the freight agent, "we are without an outlet for the present. How long this will last cannot be stated, but it will save merchants trouble if they will until further notice ship by some other route. All the freight taken yesterday has been forwarded, so that the merchants need be under no anxiety with respect to that, and no freight has since been taken."

At the Pennsylvania Railroad office it was stated that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company might take away their freight-traffic at any time, as they had the passenger traffic, and it was only self-preservation to prevent the latter from making a convenient use of this road merely to discard it at any moment, or when it suits their pleasure. Therefore, it was decided to shut down at once upon the business. If the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad carried its passengers by the new route they might as well take the freight by the same way.

This evening the Baltimore & Ohio Company announce that they are prepared to receive merchandise destined for that road at the depot of the Central Railroad of New Jersey to be forwarded over their line via the Central of New Jersey and Bound Brook route to the West and Southwest.

ANOTHER WABASH FEEDER.

The St. Louis *Republican* has the following regarding the formation of a new railroad company, to be known as the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield:

> In 1872 the Hon. Hugh N. Cross and James A. Locke, of Jerseyville, conceived the idea of building a railroad from a point on the Mississippi River at or near Grafton or Jersey Landing, via Jerseyville, in Jersey County, to Chesterfield, in Macoupin County, thence via Waverly, in Morgan County, to New Berlin, and connecting with the Wabash at that point, and intersecting with the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Illinois Central at Springfield. To that end these gentlemen with their associates incorporated a company and proceeded to obtain the right of way. About that time the Railroad law of the State was changed in regard to counties and municipalities subscribing stock or subsidizing railroads. This, with the depressed condition of financial affairs, led to the abandonment of the enterprise for the time being. However, the gentlemen above named never lost sight of the new road, and have continued to use their endeavors to enliest capital in favor of the road. Mr. Locke returned from the East a few days since with the welcome news that he had enlisted $900,000 of stock in favor of the road, provided the people along the line of the route will subscribe $100,000 and give the right of way. The incorporators of the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Railroad Company—viz.: James A. Locke, Hugh N. Cross, Wallace Leigh, and Col. W. H. Fulkerson, met yesterday morning at the First National Bank and organized by electing James A. Locke, President; Hugh N. Cross, Vice-President; Andrew W. Cross, Secretary, and Morris R. Locke, Secretary; Col. William H. Fulkerson, General Manager; Wallace Leigh and Edward F. Leonard, Springfield, with the President as Chairman, Executive Committee. The Directors adjourned to meet subject to call of the President. This scheme meets with universal favor in the county, and the road, it is thought, will be speedily built. It is stated that the people along the contemplated line are ready and willing to subscribe the $100,000 required by the new Company

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad President Palmer in his report gave the following interesting points: There are now 635 miles completed, and it is expected that 902 miles will be open in April, unless delay is caused by snow. About 5,000 men and 3,000 animals are now at work on the Company's extensions.

The gross earnings from an average of 486 miles operated since the 5th of last April, when the Company resumed possession of the road, to Nov. 1, 1880, were $2,288,594, the expenses $1,088,525, and net earnings $1,200,069. During the same period the fixed charges, including equipment and payment of current expenses, were $713,866, leaving a surplus of $486,203. The road was opened to Leadville July 1, since which time to Nov. 1, on an average mileage of 527 miles, the gross earnings, after deducting the South Park bonus, were $1,653,166; net earnings, $876,088. During that period the fixed charges were $407,924; surplus, $468,154. The President advised against the payment of dividends for any portion of the current expenses, because of necessary large outlays for additional buildings, tracks, etc., necessitated by the enormously increased business, but he believed the road could resume the payment of semi-annual dividends in July. Meanwhile, to provide for promising extensions, which had been in contemplation for some time, the stockholders would shortly be offered the exclusive right or preference to take a new subscription of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 consolidated bonds at a rate of $12,500 per mile, with the same amount of stock, at, say $165 or par for the stock and $65 for the bonds.

STATE OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

American readers have for some time past been more or less acquainted with the tendencies in France and Germany in the direction of transferring the railway system to Government proprietorship and management. According to a correspondent of the *Pesther Lloyd*, the principle of State ownership of railways has already obtained the ascendency in Austria, and energetic steps will be taken to carry it into effect. Judging by the present state of public opinion, an adequate scheme for the transfer of some of the principal lines is sure to command a majority of votes in the Austrian Reichsrath. Discussions on the subject have for some time past been carried on by the Ministry of Commerce, and it is asserted that a comprehensive project will be submitted during the next session. It is understood that in addition to the Crown Prince Rudolf Railway, the whole of the lines of the Empress Elizabeth Railway and of the Emperor Francis-Joseph Railway will be included with the present State line St. Polten-Leobersdorf in the proposed new Government network. This network would control the whole of the points of exit on the western frontier of Austria, and after the construction of the Arlberg line would command the traffic to and from Switzerland and France. The correspondent points out that such a scheme has an important bearing upon the interests of Hungary, as it would enable the Austrian Government to obtain complete control over the western routes for Hungarian produce.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1.—It is generally understood among railroad men that Mumford and McKenzie, who have scalping-offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Kansas City, and several Eastern points, will open one in this city next week. They announce it as their purpose to test the State law on the question of selling scalped tickets, and the railway officials announce their purpose to give them the best fight they can.

There met to-day at the New Denison Hotel the following railway officials, who considered rate matters as regards business for interior points reached by the lines running east from this city: H. W. Gay, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Bee Line; A. H. McLeod, General Freight Agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Line; H. B. Smith, General Freight Agent of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Road; A. J. Page, General Freight Agent of the Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago; and A. J. Perkins, General Western Agent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road.

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 2.—Reports stating that Western roads running into Indianapolis have inaugurated a general cut of rates are pronounced untrue to-day by railroad managers. The Lake Erie & Western is making a very low rate from Lafayette, which somewhat unsettles rates at Crawfordsville, but the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western has met this competition in but one case. Its managers have resolved not to enter into any combination looking to a general cutting of passenger rates, but have entered into an agreement with the Vandalia to make no such reduction without consultation and agreement. Nothing is known at the office of the Vandalia here of any intention on the part of Mr. Ford, of the Vandalia, to take part in the war, and it now looks as though rates on roads leading west from Indianapolis would be sustained regardless of the conflict raging on all hands for the Western business.

CANNELTON NORTHERN.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 1.—*Leader* specials from Akron and Canton note an important change of route of the Cannelton Northern Railway, entering the Cuyahoga Valley through the valley of Sangamore Creek, where four townships meet. The plan of hiring the Company's own laborers to grade has been abandoned, in consequence of which 500 men quit work to-day. The officers say this means simply a change of policy for economic reasons, and the road will be pushed to Cleveland without cessation of work, which will be done by contract.

SOUTHWESTERN COMBINATION.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—Some twenty clerks and a large number of the accountants of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad office, at Sedalia, arrived here this morning, and the remainder of the general office of the Company at that point will be removed here this week.

Col. Talmage, the General Manager, and several other officials of the Missouri Pacific, have gone to Texas to look after matters connected with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road. Col. Talmage telegraphs that when the Mexican extension and other lines are brought into the organization, as is now contemplated, the Missouri Pacific system of roads will embrace about 4,500 miles, with headquarters at St. Louis.

James D. Brown, late General Passenger Agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, has been offered, and has accepted, the position of Assistant Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific, and C. W. Sheaff, Superintendent of Transportation of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, has been appointed Superintendent of of the Texas Division of the Missouri Pacific, and F. S. Simpson, General Eastern Agent at New York of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, will probably be retained, and will divide the work with L. H. Nutting, General Eastern Agent of the Missouri Pacific.

CANADA ITEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 2.—The Southeastern Railway Company has entered into an agreement with the Quebec Government to carry all the through freight and passenger traffic of the North Shore Railway to and from the New England States and New York for a period of nine years from the 1st inst. The contract was signed at Quebec last night. The terms are not yet made known, but are said to be fair to both parties.

THE GREAT CONSOLIDATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 1.—A. Mitchell, late General Manager, will officially announce to-morrow that the New York Trust Company, as Trustee, has returned the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad to the possession of the Company, and Jay Gould, as President, will assume control of the road. The latter will also officially announce the appointment of Col. A. A. Talmage as General Manager of the consolidated Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas Roads.

FONTAINE'S LOCOMOTIVE.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 2.—The new and novel locomotive invented by Eugene Fontaine, of this city, arrived to-day from Fort Wayne, Ind. It ran on schedule time as far as Jackson, but on some parts of the route made a mile a minute with ease. It is confidently expected that it will make over seventy-five miles per hour. Tests with a loaded train up-grade gave great satisfaction. To-morrow the engine takes a trial-trip with a load of passengers. The invention creates great interest among railway men.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 2.—The injunction granted to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad to prevent the crossing of the Butler Road has been dissolved by a decision of Judge Morris, of this circuit.

ITEMS.

Owing to the cold weather the Illinois Central Railroad Company has decided to stop work on the Randolph street viaduct until spring.

The last number of the Detroit *Every Saturday* contains a very elaborate biography of Joseph Grensel, the able railroad editor of the Detroit *Free Press*. It says many nice things of "Yusef," but nothing more than he deserves.

The Illinois Central has placed on the Lake street front of its office building a gigantic sign, nearly covering the space from the sidewalk to the second-story windows and from Michigan avenue to Central avenue, which calls forth the admiration of all the passers-by. It is one of the most elaborate signs ever put up in this city.

Mr. William Bliss, President of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, has just issued the following circular: "Mr. C. O. Russell has four months' furlough, dating from Dec. 4, 1880. Mr. W. H. Barnes will serve as General Superintendent during his absence, with headquarters at Springfield, and Mr. E. Gallup will act as Division Superintendent, with headquarters at Boston."

Mr. W. H. Dixon has been appointed Northwestern Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. His district will consist of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway and its Dominion connections, the Northern Pacific, and the country tributary to those lines; also of the following divisions: Iowa & Minnesota, Hastings & Dakota, and Iowa & Dakota.

Commissioner Fink has just issued the following circular: "The Cotton Committee recommend a reduction of 6 cents per 100 lbs in the rates from Memphis, St. Louis, Hannibal, East St. Louis, Nashville, East Hannibal, Cairo, Evansville, Louisville, Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Cincinnati on cotton for export. The recommendation of the Committee is approved and reduction to take effect Dec. 1."

The Wabash Road maintained the $3 rate to Kansas City for one day only. Yesterday it restored the rate to that point to $4. The officials of the road say they made the reduction on the supposition that the Alton had reduced Kansas City rates to $4. When they found yesterday morning that the Alton continued to charge $5 they went back again to $4, in accordance with the rule to charge $1 less than any other road.

It is understood that Mr. J. D. Brown, who has just been legislated out of the position of General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad by the consolidation of that Company with the Missouri Pacific, is to be appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the consolidated Company in charge of outside business. Mr. Brown is unusually well qualified for the position, having during the last ten or twelve years ably presided over the passenger and ticket department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company is making strenuous efforts to obtain sufficient cars to meet the great demand. This Company has excellent facilities for constructing its own cars, but so much has the business lately increased that it finds itself unable to turn out of its own shops rapidly enough all the cars that are wanted. General Superintendent Jeffery therefore made a contract yesterday with the Michigan Car Company for the immediate construction of 200 new box-cars. The Illinois Central has also just completed at its own shops 50 new stock-cars, and has now in the course of construction 100 twenty-ton coal-cars.

The following changes have been made at Michigan Central stations during the past week: H. D. Badgley, of Buchanan, has been appointed agent at Cassopolis, vice James Foy, promoted. James Foy has been appointed agent at Albion station, vice A. D. Medlicott, promoted. A. D. Medlicott has been appointed Freight Agent at Kalamazoo, vice J. M. Tolchard. Mr. Tolchard has represented the Michigan Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railways jointly at Kalamazoo for the past two years. It having been decided to discontinue this arrangement, Mr. Medlicott has been selected to succeed Mr. Tolchard. The latter gentleman will continue with the Lake Shore as heretofore.

Mr. James R. Wood, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has given the following instructions to the conductors on the his road: "From Dec. 1, stop-over checks good for fifteen days will be issued by conductors in Iowa to holders of round-trip land-exploring tickets to Lincoln and Columbus on west-bound trip only. Care must be taken to fill space on back stop-over checks with correct and complete description of tickets on which issued. The privilege will not be allowed during east-bound passage. Conductors will not grant stop-over checks on such tickets in either direction." The following circular to conductors and agents has also been promulgated: "Please note that tickets reading from one station to another do not entitle the holder to passage in the opposite direction, and will not be accepted from this date. All orders previously issued conflicting with these instructions are hereby revoked."

AGRICULTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 2.—The annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society was held to-day at its rooms in the Capitol, the Hon. N. D. Fratt, President, presiding. The Treasurer, Cyrus Miner, presented his annual report, which was found to be correct. The following shows the receipts and disbursements for the year: Total receipts of the fiscal year ending Dec. 1, $16,517.16; total disbursements, $15,814.67; cash balance in hands of Treasurer, $702.49, which leaves a total indebtedness of the Society of $997.51.

About $1,000 will be necessary to prepare for the next State Fair, which will make the liabilities of the Society about $2,000, which will be easily overcome should the weather prove favorable.

THE DRUGGISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—The druggists of the State will meet in this city Tuesday and Wednesday of next week to prepare and indorse a Pharmacy act to be presented to the next Legislature to secure legal recognition and protection for pharmacists. Eight hundred druggists have signed the call, and the Convention will doubtless be well attended.

How absurd to croak and wheeze with a cough which Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use Hop Bitters with safety and great good.

BLOOD PURIFIER.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup.

CURES FEVER AND AGUE. CURES SCROFULA AND SKIN DISEASES. CURES BILIOUSNESS.

CURES HEART DISEASE. CURES RHEUMATISM AND DROPSY. CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.

[TRADE MARK.]

CURES Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc.

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

9,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.

Beware of Counterfeit Medicine. I employ no traveling agents or runners to solicit trade from druggists.

TESTIMONIALS.

ILLINOIS.

Disease of the Stomach and Liver.

Cairo, Alexander Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: Suffering for some time with Headache and Disease of the Stomach and Liver, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which restored me to perfect health and strength.

No. 30 Eighth-st. CHAS. SHELLEY.

An Excellent Remedy.

Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., Feb. 6, 1879.

DEAR SIR: I have been using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and am perfectly satisfied with the results. It Purifies the Blood, Restores Lost Appetite, Strengthens the Nerves, Regulates the Stomach and Bowels, and Relieves Rheumatism. I would not be without it. MRS. WESTFALL.

Kidney Disease.

Fisher, Champaign Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good for Kidney Complaint and Heart Disease than any other medicine I ever used. It also cured one of my children of Chills and Scrofula. MARGARET CHISM.

Third-Day Chills.

Flora, Clay Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of the Third-Day Chills after all other medicines had failed. MISS BROWN.

Chills Cured.

Mattoon, Coles Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I find your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP speedily cures Chills, and can recommend it as the best medicine in the country for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. ELI MITCHELL.

All that It Is Recommended to Be.

Lemont, Cook Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have found, by giving your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial, that it is all it is recommended to be, and advise any one who may be in poor health to give it a trial. MR. FREEMAN.

Chills Cured.

Neoga, Cumberland Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: My daughter had Chills for fourteen months, and I tried almost everything, but without effect until I commenced the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which effectually cured her. The Syrup has also greatly benefited the rest of my family, and I have had no use for a doctor since I have had your medicine in my house. I would not be without it, and recommend its use to suffering humanity. ROSSANNAH LAWRENCE.

Pain in the Back.

Waterman Station, De Kalb Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Pain in the Back. It is a valuable medicine. MRS. WOOD.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Sandwich, De Kalb Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I procured from your agent, has completely cured me of Dyspepsia. It is the best medicine I ever used. HIRAM P. ALLEN.

Cure for Heart Disease.

Teutopolis, Effingham Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: Your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for Heart Disease. I recommend it to all similarly afflicted. BEN STALLINGS.

All that It Is Recommended to Be.

Kansas, Edgar Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for the past five years, and have always found it just as recommended. It is the best family medicine ever used in my family. MRS. M. A. BURKS.

Diseases of the Lungs.

Benton, Franklin Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Lung Disease, which had been troubling me for a long time. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering humanity. ISSIA WITTINGTON.

For Neuralgia.

Dahlgren, Hamilton Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I was troubled with Neuralgia for some time. I bought some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. MRS. GEO. IRVIN.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Plymouth, Hancock Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have been troubled with Biliousness, and Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, and have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and found it to be a most valuable medicine. THOMAS TRIMBLE.

Never Fails to Cure.

Milford, Iroquois Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Cramps in my Stomach and also for my children, who were troubled with spasms, and in both cases it effected a complete cure. ELIZABETH METZE.

An Agent's Testimony.

Woodland, Iroquois Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I can say that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has no equal for Constipation, Sick-Headache, Pain in the Bowles, and Chills, and I can safely recommend its use to suffering humanity. RHODA A. REED.

Recommends It to All.

Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have used some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with beneficial results, and I think it is a good medicine to build up the system generally. Would recommend it to all suffering from Debility. J. W. MOON.

Liver Complaint.

Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill., May 22, 1879.

DEAR SIR: I cheerfully testify that your justly celebrated INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gives universal satisfaction, and is highly esteemed by all who have used it. I have used your medicine with the most satisfactory results, and can therefore recommend its use to all troubled with Liver Complaint and Sick-Headache. SARAH PERRY.

Rheumatism.

Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill., May 13, 1879.

DEAR SIR: I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism and found no relief until I commenced using your most valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP; now I am much relieved and benefited. I recommend your medicine to all. ANNA VIESSENBERG.

A Good Blood Purifier.

Wauconda, Lake Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have used your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and have found it unequaled as a Blood Purifier, and take pleasure in recommending it as such. C. L. PRATT.

Suppression of Menstruation.

Sheridan, La Salle Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: My daughter was a sufferer from Suppression of Menstruation, and after laboring under this difficulty for more than a year, with the treatment of two physicians—one Allopathic and one Homeopathic—without relief, also a fair trial of many other medicines, among which was Dr. Jayne's Alterative, I bethought myself of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and, running over your pamphlet, my eye caught your remarks on the disease with which she was troubled. I immediately prevailed on her to try your medicine, and, to the joy of all sympathizing friends, she was soon restored to regularity and health. JOHN L. WHITMORE.

Female Weakness.

Pontiac, Livingston County, Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have been greatly benefited by using your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am over 70 years of age, and have been greatly troubled with Weakness. Your medicine makes me feel like a young girl. I recommend it as a valuable remedy. RHODA BABBITT.

LIST OF WHOLESALE DEALERS —IN— Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup.

CHICAGO, ILL.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st.
MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., 52 and 54 Lake-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22 Market-st.
TOLMAN & KING, 51 Lake-st.
LORD, STOUTENBURGH & CO., 86 Wabash-av.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival of a Number of Propellers and Sail-Vessels from Below.

Important Ore-Carrying Contract, Covering a Term of Years, Reported Made.

Release of the Entire Fleet Caught in the Ice on Lake Erie.

Several Steam-Barges with Consorts Return to Detroit to Winter, Etc.

HOME GATHERINGS.

MORE ARRIVALS FROM BELOW.

Another installment of Lower-Lakers arrived here yesterday, leaving but few more to come. They were the Western Transportation propellers Boston and Milwaukee, Anchor Line propellers Conemaugh, Lycoming, and Wissahickon, and the schooners Lady Dufferin, Lookout, Clara Parker, Lafrinier, W. S. Crosthwaite, S. J. Tilden, and Exile. The Lady Dufferin is from Georgian Bay with cedar posts, the Lookout and Lafrinier have lumber from Cheboygan, the Clara Parker has iron-ore from Escanaba, and the W. S. Crosthwaite, S. J. Tilden, and Exile have coal from Buffalo and Cleveland. All of the sail vessels were remarkably free of ice, indicating that they were well sheltered during the bitter cold weather of a fortnight ago. Several of the fleet were from twenty-six to thirty days on the passage up from Buffalo, and it will require a much larger sum to defray expenses than their back freight amounts to. When the Lafrinier made her appearance Capt. Doyle joyfully resigned his open-air bed to George C. Finney, who has the S. B. Pomeroy still out, and proceeded homeward for the purpose of nursing a bad cold acquired through exposure. Capt. Doyle says that Mr. Finney is the possessor of a blanket, and thus can lodge more comfortably on the pier than he did. Capts. Sisson and Leonard, of the Anchor Liners, report having passed a number of vessels at anchor under the lee of Old Mackinac and St. Helena Monday evening. All of these craft are upward-bound, and have yet to arrive.

IMPORTANT ORE CHARTER REPORTED.

It was reported in marine circles, yesterday, that the Escanaba and Lake Michigan Transportation Company had effected a contract to deliver all of the iron ore required by the South Branch rolling-mills and blast furnaces during the next five years at $1 per gross ton. The Transportation Company own the Inter-Ocean and Argonaut, and have a fine new steam-barge on the stocks at Gibraltar, Mich., which will be ready for business by the opening of navigation next spring. As has already been stated, the Argonaut is to receive a portion of the Inter-Ocean's machinery and hereafter will figure as a steame-barge. These three large steam vessels will be able to handle all of the ore required by the South Branch mills. Therefore the sail craft employed during the past season will be compelled to seek another trade. The contract, if made as reported, is an important one.

TO BE IMPROVED.

The upper works of the steam-barge Buckeye have been torn down and will be remodeled. It is proposed to arrange them similar to those on the George Dunbar. The engine of the Buckeye is to be thoroughly overhauled, and her boiler rebuilt. Next spring, therefore, these will be in as good condition as ever, and the barge in better shape for the lumber trade than heretofore.

MINOR NOTES.

Yesterday the tug O. B. Green made her first trip to the crib under the new winter contract. Last evening she proceeded to South Chicago again to tow up several dump scows.

Wednesday evening the scow Sea Star sailed for Ahnapee. During the night the wind shifted to northwest and she ran back.

The financial troubles of the schooner Challenge have been satisfactorily arranged.

The schooner Flying Mist went into the Chicago Company's West Side dry-dock yesterday afternoon to have repaired the damage sustained by running ashore on Milwauke South Point recently.

To-day the schooner Marengo will go into Miller Brothers' large dry-dock to stop a leak and receive a thorough recalking.

Peter Goulitt has sold a half interest in the steam canal-boat China to J. Cox, of this city, for $600.

Capts. P. A. Anderson, of the schooner Lottie Wolf; James E. Galloway, of the schooner Myosotis; and James Bruce, of the schooner Typo, passed through the city yesterday en route for Milwaukee.

According to a report from Port Huron yesterday, the Union Steamboat Company's propeller New York is preparing to winter there.

Rumors of engagements to load for winter storage and spring rates are becoming numerous, but not one of them can be traced to a reliable source.

Large quantities of ice shifted from the river to the lake again yesterday.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

THE SIMCOE'S DEFECTS.

Now that the propeller Simcoe has gone to the bottom, it leaks out that her last rebuild was not what it should have been. Although good material was used,—rock elm,—the butts of her outside plank at the forward hatch were so nearly on a line that the bow had already commenced to drop. It is charged, too, that the steamer's upper works were constructed and put on by inexperienced help, and on the trip previous to her loss they were perceptibly shifted during heavy weather. Capt. Robert Hill complained that the Simcoe could not be steered when deep laden, and also appeared to be aware of her general imperfections, as he is said to have stated to a friend that money could not hire him to command her another season.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

RATHER PERPLEXING.

The Buffalo *Courier* of the 1st inst. says: "The canals were to be officially closed to-morrow, but just what will be done is difficult to say. The water cannot be drawn out of the levels because of the damage that would be done to the boats by letting them rest on the uneven bottoms. It is a very perplexing state of things for the boats and the canal."

THE GOOD OLD WAY.

The Brockville (Ont.) *Monitor* has something to say in favor of the old-fashioned method of carrying by vessels. A quantity of goods had arrived from Glasgow at Brockville, a distance of 3,400 miles, at a cost of 40 cents per 100 pounds, about the same charge as the Grand Trunk makes from Toronto to Brockville in the winter. The *Monitor* says: Goods usually take seven days from Toronto to Brockville by the Grand Trunk, a distance of 220 miles, while a fortnight is sometimes consumed before goods get here from New York, a distance of 400 miles, while in seventeen days they travel all the way from Glasgow to Brockville. It will thus be seen that the ocean freight route promises to eclipse all other routes for cheapness and speed.

GLEANINGS.

During the season just closed the schooner Francis Palms made a trip to Milwaukee and two to Chicago direct from Buffalo, also one trip to Escanaba for iron ore with an up-load of coal to Chicago, six round trips between Buffalo and Toledo, and twenty-one round trips between Cleveland and Buffalo.

A Kingston, (Ont.), sailor has been fined by the Union $7 for serving on a non-Union vessel.

The sudden close of navigation is causing considerable embarrassment to Toronto shippers and coal dealers. A quantity of grain still remains to be shipped, and the supply of coal is short of the requirements. Rail rates are certain to be advanced. On Monday a vessel was offered five cents per bushel to deliver a cargo of barley at Oswego.

It may appear to be rather premature, but it is stated that engagements are being made for carrying coarse freights from Georgian Bay to Chicago next summer, and at rates considerably in advance of what were paid this season.

Progress is making in preparations for a new trestle and coal pockets at Fair Haven. The elevator has handled about 200,000 bushels of barley this fall, and the duties from June 30 to date have been $35,000. The schooner Murray holds 10,200 bushels of barley.

The schooner Ahira Cobb has reached Escanaba with a cargo of coal, and put an end to apprehensions of a fuel famine.

The steam-barge R. J. Hackett has made twenty-one trips in the iron ore trade between Escanaba and Cleveland this season.

The small schooner Mary A. Gregory has been released from the beach in Green Bay.

The damaged grain in the propeller California was bought by Mr. Chapman, of Toronto; 4,000 bushels of wheat at 50 cents a bushel, and 2,500 bushels of corn at 35 cents a bushel.

The barge Sowanee is at Detroit. The rumor of her loss grew out of a misprint of the barge Shiawassee, for whose safety fears were entertained a short time since.

The tugs Sarah E. Bryant and B. F. Bruce, of Hand's tug line, while berthing a vessel in the Ohio Basin at Buffalo, had their bows pierced by the ice and were compelled to lay up for temporary repairs.

The owners of the schooner Walter H. Oades, ashore at Buffalo, have abandoned her to the underwriters.

The scow D. M. Norton got frozen in and will winter at Detroit Harbor.

On Tuesday the schooner Bob Roy cleared from Milwaukee for Bailey's Harbor, towed by the tug Coo; the steam-barge Norman cleared for Manistee, the schooner Starke for Monistique, and the schooner Conquest for a west shore port.

The name of the Canadian schooner Florence has been changed to Chetokee by order of the Deputy Minister of Marine.

A Kingston (Ont.) paper states that the owner of the schooner Governor, which has lain for a number of years in Cataraqui Bay, and which was recently blown up by dynamite, will bring an action against Ald. Gaskin for the value of the hull so destroyed by him.

Tit for tat. The Detroit tug Kate Williams charged $1,500 for assisting the Canadian tug McArthur out of the ice at the head of Lake Erie.

Eight thousand bushels of wet grain was discharged at Detroit from the steam-barge Jarvis Lord, which sunk in Maumee Bay recently.

It appears that the schooner George H. Warmington dragged her anchor from under the lee of Poverty Island when she stranded on the reef between Big and Little Summer Islands.

The wrecking-steamer Kingston recently broke her piston on Lake Ontario.

So far as Kingston (Ont.) is concerned, the principal loss resulting from the early close of navigation will fall on those expecting corn from Chicago, and as ten vessels with about 200,000 bushels on board were expected by one firm alone, the loss, no doubt, will be large.

While towing the schooner J. I. Case from Milwaukee to Racine on Tuesday, the tug Sill blew some bolts out of her steam dome and was obliged to drop the schooner, which sailed into harbor. After rolling around in the troughs of the seas for upward of an hour Capt. McGinn succeeded, by blowing off the boiler, in plugging up the bolt-holes so that sufficient steam could be raised to bring the tug into port.

The Saginaw *Herald* of the 1st says: "Capt. Charles Sonsmith, of the barge Wesley, arrived home from Erie last night, and his friends, on learning of his arrival, procured Hessler's band and serenaded him. He brought his entire crew with him, and a jolly time was had."

A number of the vessels that put into Cleveland with loads of coal which they expected to take to Chicago, and others that were loaded there, are discharging their cargoes preparatory to laying up.

The Parker fleet have been chartered at Detroit to load wheat for storage during the winter.

The schooner Flying Cloud will winter at Cheboygan.

At last accounts the schooner Granger was supposed to be fast in the ice at St. Helena Island, Straits of Mackinac.

The barge Agnes and the tug John A. Stevens, recently sunk at Toledo, have been raised.

BUILDING AND REPAIRS.

WORK AT BUFFALO.

At Buffalo the shipbuilders have their hands full of new and old work. The Union Dry-Dock Company are building two large steam-barges for the Wabash Line, each of 1,500 tons burden. The keel of one of these boats has been laid, and part of her frames are up. The keel of the other is sawed out, and will be laid in a few days.

The Company have also contracted to rebuild the Commercial Line propellers Colorado, Nebraska, and Roanoke. They are to receive new frames and ceiling where needed, new decks, new arches, and new upper works, and their boilers are to be placed on deck, as in all of the propellers of recent construction. The reconstruction is to be sufficiently thorough to give them an A2 classification, and it will also materially improve their outer appearance. The expenditure of money upon the three will reach $30,000, and may exceed that sum.

The old propeller Chicago, owned by C. H. Lane & Co., of Buffalo, is in the Union Dry-Dock for a thorough rebuild. She will receive new keelsons, frames, ceiling, bilge strakes, stanchions, and extensive repairs to her upper works. The Chicago was partially rebuilt last year, receiving new arches, and frames, and ceiling at each end. The repairs this season begin where they were left off last season. Every particle of old and decayed timber will be removed, and the craft will come out next spring almost as good as new, with an A2 rating. The cost of the repairs is estimated at $10,000.

The propeller Winslow, of the Anchor Line, is in the Union Dock for repairs, and the schooner William Shupe is at the yards to receive a new centreboard box.

John Green, owner of the schooner James D. Sawyer, thinks of converting the vessel into a steam-barge, and the work will probably be done by this company. One of the engines and boilers of the wrecked steamship Amazon will be used in case the proposed change is effected.

S. L. Watson, owner of the schooner Champion, will have that vessel thoroughly rebuilt this winter, but has not decided yet at which yard the work will be done. She will have a new rail, stanchions, stringers, frames fore and aft, centerboard box, new deck, and minor repairs. The work will cost between $5,000 and $6,000, and will give her a higher rating.

Considerable other work is contemplated, but has not assumed definit shape.

THE NORTHWESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S FLEET.

Important changes are contemplated in the steam-barges of the Northwestern Transportation Company's fleet. The Forest City is to be cut down to the main deck and built up solid with oak as a double decker. The R. J. Hackett is also to be converted into a double-decker. The Minneapolis is to have her boiler raised, her engine extensively overhauled, the pine ceiling between decks removed and replaced with oak, and receive such other repairs and improvements as may be deemed necessary. The work on the Hackett and Forest City will be done at Detroit; that on the Minneapolis at Milwaukee.

NEW COMPOSIT PROPELLER.

Messrs. Myles & Son are about to have constructed at Hamilton, Ont., a composit propeller (iron frame with oak outer plank and ceiling) of 40,000 bushels carrying capacity. She is to be built in the most substantil manner. Dimensions: Length of keel, 180 feet; beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet. She will be driven by an engine of 400-horse power. It is intended to run her in the freight and passenger trade between Chicago and Montreal. Work will be commenced at an early date, arrangements for all the material except iron having already been made, but the craft is not expected to be ready for business before the end of next summer. Her cost will not be less than $60,000.

NEW IRON BOATS.

The Union Steamboat Company are said still to be negotiating with the Detroit Dry-Dock Company for the construction of an iron propeller that is to be the largest carrier, as well as the largest craft on the lakes. It is regarded as almost absolutely certain that the contract will soon be let.

The Detroit Dry-Dock Company closed a contract last Friday morning for an iron screw steamer for Charles Bewick of this city. She will be 235x35¼, with 15¼ feet depth of hold. She will have three spars, and is intended for the iron-ore trade.

WORK AT VARIOUS POINTS.

It is reported at Milwaukee that Wolf & Davidson are about to begin work on the new steam-barge for the lumber trade. She will be 165 feet over all, 32 feet beam, and 12 feet hold.

At Kingston, Ont., the steamer Gipsey is receiving new bottom plank and will also be provided with a new boiler and engine.

The new barge on the stocks at Kingston, Ont., for the Montreal Transportation Company is being pushed ahead at a lively rate. A large number of workmen are engaged upon her.

The tug Wren, owned by Mr. Gilbert, contractor for the improvement of the Gallops Rapids, is to be largely repaired at Kingston, Ont.

At Detroit, the schooner Mont Blanc will be largely repaired, and the schooner John Wesley is to be provided with a new deck.

The propeller Dromedary is to be thoroughly rebuilt at Port Dalhousie for Messrs. Burrows & Crankshaw, of Hamilton, Ont.

The Chicago schooner North Cape is to receive a new deck at Buffalo this winter.

At Oswego, the engine and boiler of the tug C. P. Morse will be put in the tug building by Capt. T. Donovan, and the boiler and engine of the Melvin into Capt. Redford's new tug.

FROM THE ICE-FIELDS.

THE SITUATION ON LAKE ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANDERDON, Ont., Dec. 2.—The steamer City of Detroit came up the south passage this morning.

The ferry steamers Fortune and Excelsior arrived at Amherstburg at noon. They got the down-fleet through at 4 o'clock last night. They report the ice ridged up fifteen feet high in some places. The Fortune had some of the iron torn off her bow, and will probably have to go into dry-dock for repairs.

The propellers Rochester, China, Alaska, and Newburg left Amherstburg early this morning. They had a good run down, and got through about half-past 3 o'clock.

The Garland is now returning. She was delayed a short time by the ice stopping up her pumps.

The steam-barge Swain and consort, with iron ore for Cleveland, were released from the ice in Lake Erie this morning by the ferry Fortune, and came to the river. They had been in the ice since Sunday, and had a tough time. They returned to Detroit this afternoon. The Cormorant will also go to Detroit as soon as the water raises on the Lime Kilns.

The steam-barge Sheldon tried to go down the south passage, but returned the second time, and is still at Amherstburg. She will probably go to Detroit and lay up.

The steam-barge Rose and consorts has tied up for good at Amherstburg. The Yosemite and barges are still there.

The propellers Lehigh, Arabia, and the rest of the down fleet, are expected to reach Buffalo to-night. They got through the ice Wednesday at 3:15 p.m. The Garland with the Rochester, Newburg, Alaska, and China, were fifteen miles below Colchester, going along all right. About two miles above Colchester the Garland's pumps got stopped up with ice. She soon got all right again and caught up with the four propellers. The fleet got through all right about 3:30 p.m. The Garland is returning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSVILLE, Ont., Dec. 2.—This morning the ferryboat Garland left Amherstburg with four propellers,—the Rochester, Newburg, Alaska, and China,—bound down, and got them through the ice below the dummy about 3:30 this afternoon.

The City of Detroit reached Detroit this evening.

The ferryboats Fortune and Excelsior passed up early this morning, light.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 2.—Navigation is about closed at this port. The tug McClellan and the tug Champion with the barge Fame arrived down to-day. The steamer City of Detroit arrived up to-day. The steam-barges Cormorant and consort and V. Swain and consort have turned back, and are expected to arrive up to-night to lay up.

Wind west, four miles.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE AND CRUEL TREATMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 2.—Thomas Host, an ex-lake Captain, died from exposure at the Williams Hotel last night. He was a sailor on the Midland Rover, which the crew deserted at Cheboygan, and he came on to Toronto weak and exhausted. The Captain is said to have treated him horribly.

THEY HAVE DONE WELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 12.—The trade from Chicago to Kingston was not by comparison as good as last year. The Lake Ontario carriers have, however, done better this year, taking the whole season through, than last year. The propellers have done better than sailing vessels, and very much better than they did last year.

RELIC OF A SHIPWRECK.

A trunk containing clothing has been picked up on the north side of the peninsula at Three-Mile Bay which is believed to have been the property of the late Capt. F. J. Eliiffe, of the schooner Norway, which water-logged a short distance west of this.

MILWAUKEE ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—The wrecking tug Leviathan reached here to-day, with the schooner Knight Templar. Her damages could not be ascertained, as it was dark before the dock was pumped out.

The steam barge D. W. Rust and schooners Butts, Three Brothers, and C. P. Minch are in from below. The Minch was twenty-five days from Cleveland.

The tug Hagerman also returned from Egg Harbor, after an unsuccessful attempt to release the schooner Elida from the ice.

AN ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Capt. William Hall, of Toronto, is in port with his tug Robb and tow of vessels, J. Bentley and Marquis, to-day. Summons was served upon him in an action brought in the Supreme Court by James Skillin, on account of the loss of his son, Daniel Skillin, while stripping the Bentley here a year ago yesterday. Daniel went aloft to drop the lifts, and had hold of a rope which parted. He fell from the crosstree to the deck, and died the same evening. The complainant sets forth that the defendant was careless, the rope being rotten.

MILD WEATHER AT BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Several line propellers came in to-day, but nothing went out.

It is probable that many of the canal-boats will be put in better winter quarters, if not pushed way through, by the present moderate weather.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 2.—The Collectorship made vacant by the death of Gen. Brown has been filled by the appointment of Mathew R. Barr, of this city.

LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 2.—Down—The tug Champion, with the schooner Fame.

Up—The propeller New York, stripping; schooners George Murray, A. Ford, Reed Case, Montauk.

Weather—Clear; wind northwest.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 2.—Entered—Schooner Commodore, light, Saginaw; schooner Annie Sherwood, corn; propeller Roanoke, wheat, Chicago. Cleared—Propellers Philadelphia, Arizona, grain; Juniata and Lehigh, grain.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Dec. 2.—Cleared—Propeller Lovell, John Pridgeon.

Wind west, fresh; snowing; weather mild.

MACKINAW CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Dec. 2.—In harbor to-night—Propeller Lawrence, schooner Monguagon, tugs Welcome, Smith, Grayling, and Anglor.

Wind northwest, fresh; mercury 26 above.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Conemaugh, Erie, sundries.
Prop Lycoming, Erie, sundries.
Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Boston, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Lookout, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Lady Dufferin, Collingwood, sundries.
Schr Clara Parker, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Lafrinier, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr W. S. Crosthwaite, Buffalo, coal.
Schr S. J. Tilden, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Exile, Cleveland, coal.
No sailings to-day.

RELIGIOUS.

Inter-Seminary Missionary Meeting.

The inter-seminary missionary meeting at the First Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets, was held last evening, the lower part of the church being comfortabiy filled.

The first speaker was A. H. Trick, of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest. His subject was, "The Church Fundamentally a Missionary Society." He briefly traced the growth of missionary labors from their inception in ancient times down to the present, and showed that the Church's untiring zeal in this regard had been attended with wonderful results. The spread of the Gospel has been its impelling principle. There should be a chair in every theological seminary devoted especially to mission work, so that students would be fully prepared for the fields of labor they entered upon. A greater degree of preparation was needed than has been customary with the sending forth of missionaries by the Churches.

"How a Pastor May Interest His People in Mission Work" was the subject of Mr. T. C. Warrington, of the Methodist Seminary. He said the work of the missionary was world-wide, and the means for its accomplishment are not wanting. The pastor should dwell on its importance, and familiarize his hearers on the topography, climate, and characteristics of people to whom missionaries were sent. Greater spirituality on the part of the Church was necessary. Love for the Savior begot love for souls. Familiarize the people with the facts, and glorious results will follow. Missions pay, even in a financial sense. By the opening of new channels of trade, England reaps 20 per cent on the money expended on missions.

Mr. C. F. Gates, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, spoke on "The Right Attitude of Young Men Toward Home Missions." He commenced by saying that in a great city like Chicago, with a population of over half a million, it was not to its credit that there were scarcely 200 students in her four theological seminaries intended for the ministry. The West calls for live, active, young men,—men full of self-sacrifice, who will take up service for the cause of Christ in untried and undeveloped fields of labor. In the vast Territories infidelity, Mormonism, and Roman Catholicism will find their votaries unless the young men come to the rescue. Now is the time to utilize the forces at the command of Christian people, and the young men should lead in the work.

"Selfishness, the Hindrance to the World's Evangelization," was the subject of Mr. J. W. Conley's remarks. He thought a great hindrance to mission work was the love of ease, and culture, and social relations which the minister enjoyed in America. He did not like to sever these ties, and hence was actuated by selfishness. More men should respond to the call of the Master. More agents were not wanted, but the men to cultivate a soil that would bring forth an abundant harvest.

The Rev. Arthur T. Pearson, of Detroit, closed the exercises with a very entertaining discourse on "Fields White for the Reaper." He showed on some maps the vast fields which were open for the work of the missionary, and what had been accomplished in the last fifty years in rooting out Paganism and spreading the Gospel. The immense extent of territory possessed by the United States, and the opportunities it possessed for mission work of a practical kind, were commented on. The reverend gentleman gave some figures in relation to the gigantic strides taken by the United States within the last decade that were astonishing to many present. He touched lightly on the foreign field, and showed what progress was made in the Papal countries of Europe by the spread of the Gospel of Christ.

The meeting closed after prayer and the singing of the Doxology by the congregation.

WET SEASON IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 1.—A heavy south-east storm is prevailing to-day throughout the State, except in the most southerly counties, though the indications are it will reach there by to-morrow. The rainfall is plentiful, with a prospect of continuance. Some uneasiness has been felt at the lateness of the rains, but there is now every reason to believe the wet season is finally begun.

Cured by Skimmed Milk—Gen. Schenck Finds It a Specific for Bright's Disease.

Washington Special to Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

Gen. Schenck has returned here almost entirely restored to health. For over two years he had been a sufferer from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and repeatedly during that period his life had been despaired of and his physicians pronounced his case hopeless. The General, however, never abandoned hope, and more recently persisted in a course of treatment which was recommended to him by an old-time doctor in Vermont, where he spent his summers. This consisted of a diet of pure skimmed milk, with little else as nourishment. He attributes his convalescence wholly to this simple treatment. To all appearance the General's health is in such a condition that he will soon be able to return to the active pursuit of his profession, that of the law, in which he always stood eminent before the highest tribunals of the country.

B. F. ALLEN.

A Motion to Quash the Indictment Overruled.

The Defendant Himself Takes the Stand —His Ignorance of the Reports.

The Testimony in the Case Will Be All in To-Day.

Bank-Examiner Meigs was recalled to the stand yesterday morning at the opening of the B. F. Allen trial, and asked by Gen. Leake whether the reports to the Controller of the condition of the Cook County National tended to show that the bank was in good financial shape.

The defense objected, and the Court thought it a question for the jury to decide. Gen. Leake had no further questions to put, and announced that the Government rested.

THE INDICTMENT SUSTAINED.

Judge Cole thereupon moved to acquit his client, basing the motion, so far as the first two counts were concerned, on the ground that Allen, the alleged accessory of Cleveland, who was indicted as principal and the indictment against him nolled, could not be convicted while the principal went free. As to the third and fourth counts, the Judge claimed that the evidence utterly failed to show that Allen was guilty of the offense charged as defined in the statute. It was no offense, under the statute, to make "a false report," but to make "a false entry" in a book or report. Now, the testimony was very clear that Allen had made no entries whatever in any of the books or reports; that, as a matter of fact, the entries and reports were all made by subordinates and simply signed by Allen as President. In order to fortify his position, the Judge proceeded to cite a large range of authorities calculated to strengthen the claim that penal statutes must be strictly construed. He also labored to show that the indictment was bad in that it referred to Allen's alleged attempts to deceive by means of these alleged false reports certain Directors to the Grand Jurors unknown, whereas, in truth and in fact, the names of all the officers and Directors were commonly known, and it was evident that the Grand Jury might have known the names of the persons alleged to be injured. It was also evident, Judge Cole thought, from a number of authorities which he cited, that if any such proof could have been introduced, and the Government failed to introduce it, that failure would be a failure to sustain the prosecution.

The Court said he didn't care to hear from the Government on any of the points raised except the first.

Gen. Leake's assistant, in reply to this, took the position that in a misdemeanor such as was here charged there was no principal and no accessory as such, that distinction holding good only in a case of felony. It was as possible to indict Allen alone for aiding and abetting in a misdemeanor as to indict him with Cleveland.

The Court thought the indictment would lie against Allen alone for aiding and abetting. The mere fact that Cleveland was indicted with him as the maker of the false reports, and Allen as aiding and abetting him, and a nolle was entered as to Cleveland, did not require that Allen should be acquitted because of the failure to convict the principal. In order to convict, of course, it must appear that the entry was false, and that Allen aided and abetted in it. But the Court did not think that the law of accessories applied here with the same strictness that it did under the old common law. The fact that a nolle had been entered as to Cleveland did not discharge a person who might have aided and abetted him. With regard to the second point raised, he did not think it necessary, under the statute, that a false entry should actually be written by the person charged with making it, if his was the controlling mind, and if, the entry was made by his direction or at his instance. This view he regarded as in harmony not only with the letter, but the spirit, of the statute. It was not necessary, in order that a man might be said to do a thing, that his own hand should guide the pen, if his mind directed the hand that guided the pen. With reference to the third point, the Court held that the words "whose names are to the Grand Jurors unknown," following the averment "with intent to defraud such Association and divers individuals then shareholders thereof," were wholly surplusage. The indictment would be sufficiently certain and exact if the pleader had stopped with the averment that the acts complained of were done with intent to defraud the Association and its shareholders. For the purposes of this motion, he was inclined to treat the averment objected to as wholly surplusage. The motion was therefore overruled.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Balked in their attempt to quash the matter, the defense fell back on Caleb Barrett, the ex-bookkeeper, who made them quite as good a witness as he did on cross-examination the other day. The upshot of his testimony was, as then, that everything was just as it appeared on the books.

John P. Wilson, the bank clerk, testified that three of the reports were in his handwriting. In response to Gen. Leake, he stated that he always received directions from somebody how to make them, but he could not recall who that somebody was.

Receiver Burley was called, and, after an objection by the prosecution, was allowed to tell what Allen had done to keep the bank afloat. Mr. Burley testified on this point that Allen gave his notes for about $300,000, secured by $400,000 worth of collateral for the purpose of obtaining a loan, which he never got, from the Charter Oak, and afterwards made the celebrated "blanket mortgage." His attention was then drawn to the controversy between the Cook County National and the American Exchange National, and Meigs' appearance on the ground as National Bank Examiner, fortified by letter from the Controller. According to this letter, Meigs was sent out to investigate matters between these two banks, but, instead of doing this, seemed to devote his attention to adding up columns of figures under the inspiration of certain memoranda, which he carefully turned over and concealed whenever witness approached. After the first day or so, Meigs never consulted him, as directed so to do by the Controller, but frequently inquired for certain papers known only to Blennerhasset and a few others.

On the cross, the witness explained that, so far as he was advised, all that Meigs had to do with the negotiations between these banks occurred prior to his coming to Chicago.

On the redirect, the witness testified that he had found the balance-book and the ledger to correspond. To Gen. Leake he explained that, in working on the books, he had been looking more for good, live assets than for purposes of verifying accounts.

B. F. ALLEN.

The familiar form of the defendant himself next mounted the witness-stand, and the jurors pricked up their ears at the prospect of getting the story of an exceptionally busy life. After the biographical portion of the testimony had been gotten in, the defendant-witness proceeded to state that when he came to Chicago he had at least $1,000,000 worth of unincumbered real estate. In fact, before coming to Chicago he had never given a mortgage. In order to get control of the Cook County National he bought out D. D. Spencer's stock, paying $265,000 for the first block,—a premium of 10 per cent. At this time he knew nothing of the paper in the bank, and had no personal acquaintance with the men connected with it, but supposed they were all honest and all wealthy. A few months afterwards he had from $300,000 to $350,000 worth of the stock. Soon after getting in, he discovered a lot of paper which had been rediscounted, and further along that a large part of the assets was in that kind of paper and had been for a long time. The longer the thing ran, the more poor paper was discovered. This was especially true after the panic, when some of it that had been previously regarded as possibly good turned out hopelessly bad. The Bowen family, Tom Dobbins, Honoré, Brown, Sam Walker, and a lot of other fellows had turned it in, and there it was, and there it remained, $700,000 or $800,000 of it, thoroughly worthless. Returning from New York during the panic, with $100,000 in his satchel, he found that the bank had accepted a $100,000 draft of Sam Walker on the Badgers. Then, and not till then, did he lose his grip. Had it not been for this, the bank would have gone on all right. As it was, they had to close for one day. The ex-banker also recounted his strenuous efforts to keep the bank afloat subsequent to the panic, detailing his attempts to negotiate a loan with the Charter Oak Life, which fell through and left him minus the collaterals he had furnished. From that day to this he had never seen or recovered any of them. While still expecting the loan, however, he made the celebrated "blanket mortgage," with the design of turning over the proceeds to Allen, Stephens & Co. for the bank. But along about the 12th of January, 1875, Allen, Stephens & Co. sent word that they had gone as far as they could. From that time up to the date of the failure fully $300,000 was raised and paid over the counter. All this while he expected a return of those securities from the Charter Oak folks,—securities which had taken all the property he owned. But the securities didn't come back, —couldn't be got,—and with this prop gone there was no show left, and failure was the inevitable result. During those last days he got no money out of the bank, and finally turned the concern over to Bank Examiner Spink, and didn't go back again for thirty days. The next day after the failure he got the Rock Island Road to pass him over its line, and went to Des Moines.

The defendant's attention was then directed to the reports in question, and he was asked in whose handwriting they appeared. He confessed his inability to tell, but admitted that two were signed by himself as President and the other two as Director. These reports were made up by the heads of the departments, laid on his desk just as a draft would be, and then signed by him. As to how they were made up he had no idea, never having prepared one in his life. Not an item in any of these reports, so far as he had any reason to know or believe, was untrue. He had never directed a clerk to make up any report, whether in the Cook County National or any other bank, nor had he ever counted the money. In fact, he never saw the inside of the money-box. He did have the vault-combination at first, but was afraid of losing it, and tore it up. His knowledge of bookkeeping, he was sorry to say, was very meagre, his early education in that respect having been sadly neglected. As for a Bank-President knowing everything about the condition of his bank, it was simply impossible. At no time did he have any idea that the bank reserve was less than what it was represented to be by these reports to the Controller.

The noon recess put the continuation of Mr. Allen's story over until afternoon.

The concluding part of the direct examination in the afternoon was very brief. It amounted simply to a general denial on Allen's part that he had ever directed any false entries or ever knew of any.

Mr. Bisbee tried to show the enmity between Allen and Blennerhasset, but the Court promptly excluded any testimony on that head.

GEN. LEAKE CONDUCTED THE CROSS-EXAMINATION,

and began by inquiring into Allen's history as an Iowa financier from the time he set up his first bank. The showing, in brief, was that all his ventures previous to the Cook County National were without capital, and dependent upon his own resources which he put in. The house of Allen, Stephens & Co. was without capital at the start and afterwards, when it lived on its customers' deposits and its own accumulations. He was also a member of the firm of B. F. Murphy & Co., but put in no capital. Nor did he recollect that Murphy put in any. He did not think the sole capital of the firm was its ability to borrow money of the institutions with which he was connected. While banking in Iowa he held some $540,000 as a Receiver's fund. When it was finally distributed it was over $600,000, including interest. Previous to that time he had bought into the Cook County National. Between the time he received it and bought into the bank he had incurred no heavy obligations or suffered any great losses. Some of these bonds which he held as Receiver he had used as collaterals with George Opdyke & Co., Allen, Stephens & Co., John F. Tracy, and others, for the purpose of raising money to help him in the pork-packing business and with people in Des Moines who did business with his bank. When the bonds were called for he responded promptly. There were no losses, so far as he now recollected, that he had to make good. When he bought into the Cook County for $290,000, he paid $100,000 cash and gave his notes for the balance, taking the $100,000 out of his private bank at Des Moines, which also furnished the balance. As it turned out, his investment in the Cook County was a dead loss. He also had a call-loan account in the latter, amounting in July, 1873, to probably $200,000, secured by collaterals from Des Moines. The bad debts in the Cook County amounted at least to $700,000 or $800,000, and were carried as loans and discounts, excepting what was charged as profit and loss. In settling up the old bond account as Receiver, he gave drafts on the Cook County National, the amount standing as a call loan. The interest on the bonds was paid him as Receiver by the Rock Island Road, and made good by him in the final settlement out of his private funds in the private bank at Des Moines. His New York partners wanted him to drop the Cook County when it came to a hard pinch, but his own idea was to hold up the Cook County, and, with it, the others, realizing that if it went the others would go with it, and if it lived it would pull the rest through. It might have been a mistake on his part, but that was what he tried to do. It was not true that H. C. Nutt took $50,000 just before the failure, belonging to his wife, and put it into the bank. It was just the other way. Nutt took out about $100,000. Witness frequently had conversations with the Directors about the sorry condition of the bank, but did not call on them to put up, believing he was able to pull it through himself. His private bank at Des Moines furnished the securities that went to the Charter Oak for the loan that was never obtained. What became of those securities the Receiver could probably tell. He had never seen them since. Among his other losses, while speculating at various times, was $50,000 which went into stock of the Canada Southern and $60,000 put up for a church in Des Moines. At one time he made $310,000 in a stock speculation, getting a check for that amount. He also put some $200,000 into his Des Moines private residence, and lost considerable as a member of the firm of B. F. Murphy & Co., of H. M. Bush & Co., and of Lewis & Stephens. Swamp lands lost him something more, and his ventures in coal lands were not altogether successful. His Kentucky mountain lands, he supposed, were there yet [laughter]; at least he had never made anything out of them. He also furnished money to run the Sturges corn deal, but couldn't say what the loss was. He also put $10,000 in a house on Prairie avenue, $60,000 in South Evanston property, which was lost, and $10,000 in Grand Pacific Hotel stock, which was also lost. As to these reports, he thought he might have asked the clerks who made them out if they were correct, or he might have signed them without question, just as he would a draft placed on his desk. When the report of Dec. 31, 1874, was made, the bank was actually insolvent, aside from his personal assets, and the same was true in reference to the other reports back to May 1, 1874. He supposed the reports, when published, would convey to the stockholders and depositors the idea that the bank was solvent, when in fact it was not.

The redirect was brief, and mainly devoted to showing that, in spite of all his losses in speculations, his gains overtopped them by about $200,000.

The trial went over at this point until this morning, when the testimony will be closed. The remainder of the day will probably be given up to the arguments.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

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J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 643 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

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JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

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TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PARTY WHO ADVERtised in Sunday Tribune of Nov. 7 "Wanted—An engineer for large stationary engine, permanent situation, address in ownhandwriting, with references, T 7, Tribune," please return the references of R. Cobb, 118 Aberdeen-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN UNION PARK, THURSDAY, DEC. 2, A gold watch, valued not so much for its intrinsic worth as for its being a cherished keepsake. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 124 South Ashland-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE STONE-FRONT house 2406 Prairie-av., completely and handsomely furnished, and just newly papered; all conveniences. WM. R. KERR, Trustee, 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COZY 5-ROOM COTTAGE, THIRTY-first-st., near Cottage Grove-av. cars and railroad trains; only $15. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST HOUSES ON the South Side, near Twentieth-st. The house has 17 rooms; a nice brick barn attached. PERCY W. PALMER, 142 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NO. 4 HAMMOND-ST., 8 ROOMS. Inquire of J. A. B. WALDO, No. 240 Erie-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, 77 ARTEsian-av.; good order. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT, 184 EAST OHIO-ST., with basement and yard. Possession at once. A. T. GALT, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLAT, 3 LARGE ROOMS, ON Wabash-av., near Congress-st. Best of references required. PERCY W. PALMER, 142 Dearborn.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

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TO RENT—$3 PER WEEK—WELL LIGHTED, nicely furnished rooms, to gentlemen only. Warm sitting-room attached. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR suite at a moderate price to good parties, central location. 173 East Randolph-st., Room 36.

TO RENT—ONE UNFURNISHED FLOOR, NO. 18 East Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—A ROOM IN BEAURIVAGE TO A single gentleman, with satisfactory references. Apply to janitor, 194 Michigan-av.

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TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—LARGE WAREHOUSE, 50X150, BASEment Nos. 50 and 52 South Canal-st. Apply at 75 and 77 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY PERSON HAVING nicely-furnished flat, on North or South side, twenty minutes from Madison-st., to rent until May to gentleman and wife, without children, at $35 to $40 per month, may hear of a good tenant by addressing K 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 UNFURNISHED rooms; must be cheap. Address K 83, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR LEASE FOR A TERM of years a one or two-story building on lot 25x 125, to be used for a small oil refining factory. State location, and address J 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM IN EXCHANGE for fine dentistry. Address K 58, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF MANUfacturing property on Canal-st., near Randolph; safest investment locality in the city; growing steadily in value; will be on sale for only a few days. Call from 12 to 2 o'clock p. m. on WM. H. PARKS, Real Estate, Room 12, 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF STONE-FRONT RESIdences, excellent location, West Side, paying 10 per cent net; prompt paying tenants. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT ON JACKson-st., east of Centre-av., 27x179 to 40 ft alley; also lots on Centre-av. and Van Buren-st., in same block. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., BEtween Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., east front. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front northeast corner Calumet-av. and Thirty-third-st., 9 rooms, brick barn, with gas and water; lot 50x125. The price will be advanced $500 if not sold soon. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE-FRONT BUILDING ON best part of West Madison-st., $25,000; a 10 per cent investment.
HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT CORNER HURLbut-st. and Grant-place, North Side, $4,000. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE DOCK AND RAILROAD lots suitable for elevators, factories, tanneries, and coal and lumber yards. Also central improved and unimproved property. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

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Fine residence on the North Side, $40,000.
Fine residence on Ashland-av.
HENRY WALLER, JR.,
97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT, 30x175 feet, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. $9,000. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

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FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT SOUTH CHICAGO, east of Calumet Lake, and near Brown's Mills. $400 per acre, cash. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

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FOR SALE—NEW 3-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT at La Grange for $300: the cheapest in the market. IRA BROWN, 143 La Salle-st.

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FOR SALE—MY FARM, 521 ACRES, BORDERING on Green Lake, Wisconsin, known as Sunnyside Farm, with first-class improvements; good orchard, well-stocked; household furniture first-class; gas, billiards, etc., etc. This is a rare chance for one in search of a first-class country home, a great deal of money having been spent to make this in every respect desirable. Title perfect. Price, $40,000. C. M. SANGER, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK OF goods, section of land in Greenwood County, Kas. Address J. L., Milford, Ill.

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WANTED—WILL BUY FROM FIRST HANDS well located property in Hyde Park and on the avenues, or good acre property well located. Give description and indicate price. I want bargains only. Address K 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD RESIDENCE LOTS IN HYDE Park. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block. Branch office at 228 Cottage Grove-av., city limits.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST WASHINGton-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, coupes, buggies, harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made.

CUTTERS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL; THE finest lot of first-class cutters in town. Prices reasonable. At 175 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMEN, NOTICE—ON ACcount of my husband's death, I will dispose of our horse, buggy, and harness; $250 will buy our road horse Tenny; he trotted 15 months ago in 2:29; he is one of the pair that we paid $2,100 for; he is 7 years old, and not afraid of steam-cars; he is very gentle and sound, and will guarantee him to beat 2:35 at present. An elegant top-buggy, with pole and shafts, cost $450; is nearly new; price $200. Two sets of harness; they must be sold. Apply at the residence, 560 Wabash-av., or apply at the private stable in the rear, and the groom will be there in attendance.

FOR SALE—FIFTY HEAD BEST SELECTED mules. The best lot offered for sale in this city for many years. Prices reasonable. Trial given. Best references. Inquire at 317 Fifth-av. This is no humbug. Come and satisfy yourself.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES; ONE week's trial given; all kinds of carriages, coupés, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top, and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery-wagons; all kinds of harness, new and second-hand; blankets, robes, whips; horses and wagons to let cheap by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

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FOR SALE—ONE TWO-SEAT SLEIGH, MADE BY Henry Willets, just as good as new; 1 cutter, made by Studebaker Bros., scarcely soiled; several other cutters made by first-class makers, will be sold for less than half price. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

ONE COUPE HORSE, FOUR FAST TROTTERS, 10 horses fit for all use; one week's trial given; will be sold for less than half price; warranted sound; horses and wagons to let by the day or week; will sell on monthly payments. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A CAR-LOAD OF CHEAP horses suitable for farm use. 249 State-st.

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ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ATTENTION, CAPITALISTS—AN INTEREST IN a first-class, well-established manufacturing business. Will pay handsomely. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal and other securities. W. N. ALLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos, and other good securities at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

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TO LOAN—UPON FIRST-CLASS CITY PROperty, in sums of $5,000 and upwards at 6 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

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GO TO
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188 and 190 STATE-ST.,
And see their immense stock of
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
Which can be bought at lower figures than any other goods of like quality in the West. Cash or installments. Pianos and organs to rent.
STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

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PIANOS
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KIMBALL PIANO,
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PIANOS,
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KIMBALL ORGANS
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$195 WILL BUY FINE PIANO. IT WILL PAY any one that wants a piano to look after this. 636 West Washington-st.

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BY LISSNER & THORMEYER, 59 NORTH CLARK-st.: Cigar-store; first-class locality.
Saloon doing good business.
Wholesale glass and bottle business.
Grocery; cash trade; rare chance.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $250 CASH, to take charge of a business that will pay $200 to $300 monthly; the right man can secure an extra opening by calling immediately. 175 Clark-st., Room 1.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF $300 to $500 in grocery business on North Side, good neighborhood. Splendid chance. Apply immediately at 349 Orchard-st. References exchanged.

PARTNER WANTED—LUMBER TRADE—ADvertiser, to secure a good position, could invest a few thousand dollars in a well established firm. All answers treated confidentially. Address J 9, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXCELLENT MONEY-making business; ready cash needed, $300 to $500. Address J 98, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 200 TO 206 RANDOLPH-st., is the place for storing your furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Call and see. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS FOR FURniture in large or small lots, new or second-hand, to furnish a hotel. IRA BROWN, 143 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE GOOD CLEAR REAL estate to exchange for stock of goods. Address A. J. MILLER, Milford, Ill.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE 12-INCH BORE ENgine and a 50-horse power boiler, complete. W. W. MARSH, Sycamore, Ill.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free. 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing at I. GELDER'S, 1719 State-st. (old No. 264). Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1865.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A FIRST-CLASS retail shoe-store. Must know the business. An active, agreeable salesman, good stock-keeper, and to make himself generally useful about the store. One acquainted with the city and who lives at home preferred. Address, with reference, K 75, Tribune.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTant bookkeeper. Must be quick and correct at figures, and a good penman. Good situation for a faithful hand. References required. Address J 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, COMPETENT to wait on lady customers and show engravings, wanted immediately; a dry goods man preferred. J. A. SHEPARD, 137 East Madison-st. Apply after 6.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS OFFICE CLERK. None but first-class need answer. Address D. ROSENBERG & SONS, 31 Market-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY BY MONDAY NEXT. Wages, $3 per week; must be fair penman; don't apply without references. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 158 Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper and general clerk. Apply in own handwriting, giving references. Address K 55, Tribune office.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED JEWELRY salesman in retail store in city. Address J 8, Tribune office.

WANTED — A PRACTICAL EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, a young man of temperate habits; must be accurate; wages $10 a week for winter and $12 in summer. Address, giving reference, experience, etc., K 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS ASSISTant bookkeeper and make himself generally useful in an office; must be correct at figures, good penman. State age and references. K 91, Tribune.

Trades.

WANTED — A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT paper box maker, to take charge paper box factory. State salary required, with reference. Communication confidential. Address K 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MARBLE-CUTTER. A STEADY man who can cut and fit mantels, plumber's slabs and furniture tops; none other need apply. 111 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOPER. STEADY employment. Apply at 47 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED PRESSERS ON SHOP coats. 16 Franklin-st., top floor.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED — A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care of horses and cows, gardening and flowers; unmarried preferred. Address, giving references, K 36, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH; wages, $2 per day; cheap fare to the work; 100 for Missouri; free fare; work all winter; 100 wood-choppers, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st., and 23 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AS OFfice boy to run errands, collect, and write for a wholesale store, one that resides with his parents and would like to learn a business; wages $5 a week for winter. Address, giving references, K 86, Tribune.

WANTED—A STRONG YOUNG MAN FOR JANitor-work in a wholesale store, one that resides with his parents preferred; must be active and temperate; wages $5 a week for the winter. Address, giving reference, etc., K 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE CHARGE of and work a 350-acre farm in Michigan; must be competent, reliable, willing to work and have good recommendations; no other need apply. Address in your own handwriting, state age, experience, etc., K 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN DENTAL OFfice; one who understands rubber work. Address G. H. McCAUSEY, Janesville, Wis.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—FOR CITIES AND large towns. Good wages are being made with a first-class seasonable article. Sells readily to stores and corporations. Enterprising mechanics can make $5 per day. Write or call on COBB, 249 Kinzie-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS—ENERGETIC MEN, WITH or without experience, for a desirable winter's business, guaranteed to pay $50 weekly on small capital. Send stamp for papers and investigate, or call at 27 and 29 North Clark-st. MERRILL & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—A FEW AGENTS OF CHARACTER and ability to introduce a new and superb art work now ready for the holiday trade. C. B. BEACH & CO., 36 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A STEADY AND RELIABLE MAN with express-wagon to do light teaming in the city and to depots. Good chance for the right party. Address, with references, J 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN UNEMPLOYED MEMBER OF the Grand Army of the Republic, with some ability as salesman, to take orders in the city. Don't call unless prepared to work. JOSEPH SMART, 129 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven," the work of best authors, a choice volume, elegantly illustrated, worth its weight in gold for home; a splendid Christmas gift. R. C. TREAT, 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—PACKER IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; acquaintance with furniture or crockery preferred. City references required. K 28, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDish girl for housework, washing, and ironing; small family; good wages. Apply at 1705 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must be a good cook and laundress. Apply at 2845 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework, at 2246 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN MEAT COOK. Call immediately. 27 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A PREPOSSESSING, WELL-FORMED young lady to pose as an artist's model; strictly confidential. Address K 54, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISER, WHO has had 7 years' experience in the office of one of the largest stock-brokers of London, desires an engagement. J 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SINgle young man, stranger in the city, in a first-class drug-store. Can give good references. Address J 26, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Englishman as coachman and to do the chores; 20 years' experience. Best city references. Address K 53, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER, OR TO DO any kind of work, by a man with excellent city recommendations. Pay not so much an object as work. Address K 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK OF ANY KIND, IN store or office, by a competent, trustworthy man, experienced in office work; will work for very moderate salary. First-class city reference. Address K 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER OR ANY kind of inside work by a reliable, active young man (age 28). Good references. Address K 47, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 22 in a dry goods house; 5 years' experience; speaks Scandinavian. First-class references. Address K 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED MAN TO work in a store or attend to offices; not afraid to work. Best reference given. Address K 51, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN IN private family. Good city references. Address K 64, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or as laundress. Call at 189 North Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family by a Swedish girl. Apply at 193 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY to do light housework and take care of children; would also be willing to give German lessons and assist with sewing. Address or call at 95 East Erie-st.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS dressmaker or to do family sewing by the day or week. Address, inside of three days, 45 Hein-st., North Side.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WISCONSIN GIRLS, cooks general, second, dining, and laundry work; good girls wanted; order by Bell telephone; city fee, $1. Bureau of Registry, 275 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED lady would like to write in an office or at home. References given. Call or address M. E. J, 420 West Madison-st., second flat.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—First-class day-board, $3 per week, $10 per month; rooms with board, $3.50 to $6 a week, $12 to $17 a month.

South Side.

494 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms, with board.

1615 PRAIRIE-AV. — BACK PARLOR AND room off, also blue room, handsomely furnished; all modern conveniences; hot and cold water in rooms.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $6 to $12. Also rooms rented without board.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL—150 ROOMS, 163 AND 165 Clark-st.—You needn't pay high hotel prices when 50 and 75 cents gets first-class rooms here.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—Room and board, $1.50 per day, $6 to $8 per week; day board, $4.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY ENGAGED IN CHRISTIAN work, a home in a Christian family on the North Side, near Chicago-av., where there are no other boarders; two furnished rooms required, one with an open fire; liberal price will be paid for good accommodations. Address for two days K 59, Tribune.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, SISTER AND CHILD Want large south front and one smaller room in No. 1 location. Pay $75 prompt. Address K 73, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SCHOOLING FOR TWO BOYS, ages 9 and 7. Call at 326 State-st. MRS. PARKER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BUSINESS MAN, NOW OF DENVER, FORMERly of Chicago, would like to represent a Chicago house by a commission or agency in Colorado; would put in money if necessary. Good Denver and Chicago references given. Address J. B. NELSON, care Denver Tribune, Denver, Colo.

MAGNETIC TREATMENT—LADY MANIPUlator from New York desires patients. Ladies treated at their homes. Very successful with debility, depression, insomnia, etc. Address J 14, Tribune.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION AT YOUR HOME or by mail for the successful management of the Aquarium. Address MILTON BENNER, care H. W. S. Cleveland, 95 Washington-st., Room 10.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS AS THE BEST adviser on love, marriage, family, and business affairs, future prospects. 321 West Madison-st.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

C. E. Whitman, of St. Louis, is at the Sherman.

John Buckley, of Ouray, Colo., is at the Tremont.

Joseph Greusel, of the Detroit *Free Press*, is at the Pacific.

E. Henry, of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, is at the Tremont.

Ex-Gov. H. J. Gardner, of Boston, Mass., is at the Pacific.

Ares Forest, French Consul at San Francisco, is at the Tremont.

Robert Sherwood and family, of San Francisco, are at the Palmer.

B. F. Marsh, M. C., of the Tenth Illinois District, is registered at the Pacific.

Capt. J. A. Slader, U. S. N., and Capt. Allen Smith, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

Joseph Collett, President of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, is at the Tremont.

John F. Munn, the leader of Tony Denier's Humpty Dumpty Band, was married yesterday to Miss Mary E. Ross, of Grand Crossing.

Judge John E. Pollock, of Bloomington, Ill. Judge H. B. Munn, of Washington; and Judge J. H. Scutor, of Portland, Ore., are at the Pacific.

J. T. Lane, United States District Attorney at Davenport, and J. W. Chapman, United States Marshal at Council Bluffs, Ia., are at the Sherman.

Gen. James B. Weaver passed through the city yesterday on his way home. He is as confident as ever of the final success of the flat party, and really believes that the rag-baby will grow up to manhood.

The Directors of the Academy of Design held a meeting at the Tremont House last evening, J. C. Cochrane presiding, and had an informal discussion relative to the new building which it is proposed to erect.

Senator P. B. Plumb, of Kansas; Senator H. N. Teller, of Colorado; Congressman C. G. Williams, of the First Wisconsin District; and R. M. A. Hawk, of the Fifth Illinois District, passed through the city yesterday en route to Washington, registering at the Pacific.

The members of the Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons met last evening. The following papers were read and discussed. "Lead Poisoning," by Dr. N. B. De Lamater; "Secale and Verburnun," by Dr. E. M. Hall; "Hydatids of the Bladder," by Dr. F. H. Newman.

L. H. Myers, President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad; George C. Kimball, General Superintendent of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad; Elijah Smith, President of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad; and P. M. Myers, President of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, are at the Pacific.

The Lackey Zouaves gave another of their pleasant receptions last evening at the Palmer House. Some 200 persons, members of the organization and their wives and lady friends, participated in the festivities of the evening, and pronounced the affair one of the most delightful of the series. The large club-room on the entresol floor was set apart for dancing, and the handsomely-uniformed Zouaves and their guests enjoyed the fleeting moments until a late hour.

A very enjoyable dinner was tendered to Mr. Sol Smith Russell, the popular character actor, at the Tremont House late yesterday afternoon, which terminated in season for the evening performance. The affair was strictly private, and was so much the more pleasant. There were present Messrs. J. W. Scott, F. W. Palmer, Henry T. Sheldon, Henry W. Leman, E. W. Bangs, and T. K. Boyesen. Dinner was served in the club-room, and two hours were spent in an unusually pleasant manner.

State's-Attorney Tunnecliffe, of Galesburg, was in the city yesterday. The object of his visit was to examine into the responsibility of Edwin Walker, Pat Carroll, and ex-County Commissioner Fitzgerald, who went on Jimmy Carroll's bond some months ago at Galesburg. Carroll, it will be remembered, left the country as soon as he was released, and is now in prison in Canada. His bondsmen swore to the possession of considerable property at the time they went security for Carroll, and the truth of their sworn statements will be closely examined into.

A committee from the Association of Typographical International ex-Delegates held a meeting last evening at the Palmer House, and decided to celebrate Ben Franklin's birthday, Jan. 17, by a grand banquet at the Palmer House. The dinner is to be a general one, open to all professions in any way connected with the "art preservative." Printers, writers, and all interested in the printing business are to be invited. It is expected that about 300 will sit down to the dinner, which is to be something special of its kind. The affair is not to be considered as under the auspices of the Printers' Union.

The *Union Franco-Americaine*, originally published as a campaign paper previous to the late election, has survived that struggle and settled down into a staid weekly paper, addressing itself to the French-speaking people of this city and the surrounding country. It has already a moderately good subscription list, and bids fair to prove that a French paper *can* be sustained here in spite of the numerous failures that have preceded it. John Lemoine, Esq., is the editor-in-chief; he is assisted by Mons. Marcel F. Péan, an experienced journalist from the mother country.

The annual meeting of St. Patrick's Society was held at the Grand Pacific last evening. The Secretary and Treasurer submitted their annual reports, which showed that the receipts had been $957 and the expenses $951. Mr. Condon presented a plan for the organization of a life-insurance company in connection with the Society by which safe insurance could be had at actual cost, which was laid over for consideration at some future meeting. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. J. Onahan; Vice-Presidents, James W. Sheahan and Bernard Callaghan; Recording Secretary, John McKeough; Corresponding Secretary, John S. Lalor; and Treasurer, P. J. Towle.

A meeting of the regular Trade and Labor Council was held at No. 7 Clark street last night. Delegates from various Unions who neglect to attend the meetings of the Council received a severe castigation at the hands of the handful present, and the Secretary was instructed to notify all Unions whose delegates were delinquent in this respect to at once appoint new ones in their stead. Messrs. Gruenhut and Monteith, Factory Workshop Inspectors, made verbal reports of their operations, and advised the Council to wait upon the Common Council and endeavor to influence action on the revised workshop ordinance, and to request a report of the work so far accomplished. It was resolved that the Council call upon the City Fathers in a body and urge these demands.

Another of the forged checks put in circulation by George Keebler, the young man who was engaged as bookkeeper for Charles Baltz, the cheese merchant, and whose exploits were set forth in The Tribune a few days ago, turned up yesterday in the hands of Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co., paper dealers. It appears that Keebler purchased a suit of clothes from Henry Graham, the tailor, some time ago, and gave in payment for them a check with a forged indorsement. Graham indorsed it and put it in circulation, and when the paper firm found it was bogus and demanded that he should make it good, he refused to do so. Suit was then brought against him before Justice Hammer to recover $250, and the case will be made a test one.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Wednesday published a special dispatch from Marietta, O., detailing the circumstances of an alleged elopement, in which figured one W. W. Charles, a Chicago hotel clerk, and a Mrs. Coons, also of this city. Mr. W. O. Coons, who claimed to be the husband of the lady, turned up in town and got out a warrant for the arrest of the parties, who claimed to be man and wife, the latter stating that she had been divorced from Coons. The lady had some $8,000 with her at the time. Coons had an interview with Charles, and both flourished revolvers, but no blood was spilt, as mutual friends interfered. The couple finally skipped out of Marietta on a special train, and are doubtless somewhere in Maryland by this time. Coons for some months past had been speculating in Colorado, and on his return to Chicago a week ago sought for his wife, but without avail. He purchased a bowie-knife, and threatened to carve Charles on sight.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

A largely-attended meeting of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls was held yesterday afternoon in the club-room of the Sherman House.

Mrs. Myra Bradwell, the Treasurer, presented a report, showing receipts for the month of $625 and disbursements of $391. Additional receipts were reported by the State Secretary footing up $272.

Mr. E. M. Mills, the Superintendent, presented a report showing a long list of donations. The health of the family has been good, although there are but few strong girls in the institution, and but few donations of clothing have been made. There are now forty-four girls in the school. Three have been received during the month, and the same number dismissed.

The Visiting Committee reported that they found everything all right at the school, the existing arrangements for the scholars being all that could be desired.

An Entertainment Committee was appointed, consisting of Mesdames Sanger, Woodward, Tisdale, Edsall, Van Beuschoten, Ballard, Bryden, Marsh, and Waterman, to whom was referred a project to have a series of tableaux for the benefit of the institution.

In regard to the Christmas dinner, it was decided to ask all friends of the school to send in their donations for that purpose at least by the 23d, to Mr. Byron Schemerhorn, United States Express office, on Washington street.

A number of fancy articles which have been made by the ladies will be sold Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, at the residence of Mrs. G. B. Marsh, No. 1828 Indiana avenue.

Special votes of thanks were passed to Mrs. Manci Talcott and the ladies of Somers, Wis., for unusually generous contributions.

Complaints were made that unauthorized persons have been collecting for the school, and the ladies desire to announce that the only person authorized to collect is the regular solicitor, who is supplied with papers showing her authority.

THE SINGING SOCIETIES.

A meeting was held last evening at No. 67 Randolph street of representatives of local musical societies having in charge the general arrangements for the Sängerfest which is to be held in this city next June. Mr. Frank Amberg presided. Communications were received from the Social Singer Band and Liederkranz Societies of Louisville, and the Orpheus Singing Society of St. Louis, remitting dues, and requesting that music scores be sent them for practice purposes.

The Committee on Concert reported that they had been unable to secure the North Side Turner Hall for the Christmas concert, and it was therefore resolved to postpone the affair for three months.

Hans Balatka, leader of the Fest music, reported that he had received from New York 800 musical score-books, and that the distribution of the books would commence at once.

A communication was received from the Bach and Handel Society of this city, requesting information as to the time and place of rehearsals, and notifying the Central Committee that many members of the Society desired to take part in the festival.

In making up the list of Societies to be invited the Lieder Tafel of New Orleans was inadvertently overlooked, and the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to include that Society.

The following Committees were appointed: Board of Control—Dr. G. A. Christman, Oscar Schmidt, Theodore Arnold, Philip Maas, W. Frambein, A. F. Nussbaumer, and K. W. Stolz. Committee on Music—Edward Uihlein, Emil Hoechster, H. Porny, Alfred Bucher, E. Heinze, and Hans Balatka, ex-officio.

Messrs. Charles Kauffeldt, F. Kirchner, and H. Porny were appointed a Committee on Hall, and were instructed to secure either Hershey Hall or the First Methodist Church, in which to hold chorus rehearsals.

It was resolved to commence the grand rehearsals for male voices from all the Societies on the first Sunday in January, under the leadership of Hans Balatka.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Mayor continues on the sick-list, but was reported better yesterday. He expects to be around to-day.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was yesterday granted a permit to close the Adams-street viaduct to travel until Monday.

Five of the ten "shut-off men" in the Water Department have been discharged, there being nothing for them to do, the election being over.

City-Attorney Grinnell will cause the quasi-criminal calendar to be called in the Criminal Court Monday morning, and bondsmen and others interested will do well to make a note of it.

Henry C. Collins yesterday lodged a written complaint with Superintendent McGarigle against Officer Dooley, who, he claims, arrested him illegally a few days ago. The case will be heard Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

The part the Sealer of Weights and Measures played in the recovery of the jewelry stolen from the Clifton House is not regarded as very creditable at the rookery, and it is predicted that it will cost him his official head. The Aldermen were very outspoken on the subject.

W. C. Gunn is the first victim, and he is a janitor. He was arrested yesterday for dumping ashes in the alley adjoining McVicker's Theatre, and fined $5 and costs. The janitor and engineer of the Kendall Building were subsequently arrested for the same offense.

There was nothing new in police circles yesterday, and there is not likely to be much of interest until after the appointment of Superintendent McGarigle has been confirmed. There were any amount of rumors as to what was likely to occur, but none of them were either new or startling. O'Donnell called at headquarters during the day, and moved some of his effects, and expressed himself greatly pleased with his new position.

Jacob Gross, Clerk of the Circuit Court, filed his semi-annual report yesterday for the six months ending Nov. 30, 1880. The total fees received for June were $2,022; for July, $1,846; for August, $2,166; for September, $3,425; for October, $4,353; for November, $2,074; grand total, $15,888. Fees not received, $509; total amount of fees earned in six months, $16,398. Total expenditures, six months, $11,009. Balance due Cook County, $4,879.

Gen. Mann, Sheriff-elect, thought he had his list of appointments completed Wednesday, but, for sufficient reasons, a number of changes were necessary, so that the list will not be finished, he thinks, before to-day or to-morrow. He furthermore learned yesterday that, according to an act passed by the last General Assembly, every man who goes on the bond of a State or county officer has to acknowledge his own signature. The Sherif-elect was, therefore, busy yesterday with his buggy getting the bondsmen to ackowledge their autographs. The Judges met during the day with reference to the assignment of the Bailiffs to the respective courts.

STREET-IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South, were engaged yesterday in revising the list of streets to be improved in the South Division, and discussing the question of what they would recommend should be used in improving them. For the business section they will recommend Medina stone, or granit or asphalt blocks, according to locality, and for the residence district asphalt and wooden blocks. The work was not completed, but Ald. Clark was authorized to finish it, so that a list of the streets, with the character of the material adopted, might be printed in Sunday's papers. The Committee will meet again Wednesday at 10 o'clock, and invite the attendance of everybody interested, whether they come to protest against the improvement of any particular street, or against the use of any particular material. They want to hear all of the protests before the ordinances are passed, and if those interested will pay attention to it they will save themselves considerable trouble.

REVISING THE ORDINANCES.

The members of the Judiciary Committee continue to labor early and late over the revision of the city ordinances. The work, it appears, is not entirely satisfactory, and this makes their labors the more arduous. The order of the Council appointing a reviser, it is claimed, did not contemplate the absolute changing of any of the ordinances, yet the Committee find that many of them have been materially altered, which necessitates a more rigid comparison than would otherwise have been necessary. As an instance, it is said that the ordinace now in the courts in reference to licensing the street-cars has been radically amended or altered, and other cases are cited. The revisers, of course, thought they were doing everything for the best, and, in many instances, have no doubt made great improvements, but many of the Aldermen think that they exceeded their powers, and are loud in their condemnation. When the Committee will be able to reprot cannot now be stated.

SOME OF THE BAD BOYS.

Fire-Marshal Swenie yesterday issued his monthly order, which is of some interest to firemen and the public. It records the deaths of Thomas O'Shaughnessey, Frederick Reichel, and Andrew McMonagle, and then goes on to speak of the conduct of the living. Among the information given is that Michael Ehret, Robert Moore, J. C. Conners, and Thomas Kelly have been appointed to positions; that the resignation of C. M. Burke has been accepted; that Lieut. G. M. Shippy has been found guilty of circulating reports detrimental to his brother officers, for which he forfeits five days' pay and is severely reprimanded; that Lieut. Nicholas Lewis has been reduced to the position of pipeman on account of conduct unbecoming an officer, and discreditable to himself and the Department; that Lieut. Thomas Pumphrey has been guilty of neglecting his duty, for which he is reprimanded; that William Vernon is guilty of neglecting his duty, and has been taxed two days' pay; that Fred Goetz has been guilty of disobedience and disorderly conduct, for which he forfeits three days' pay; that John Carmody has been discharged for intoxication; that David O'Connell has been absent from duty without authority, and intoxicated, for which he forfeits two days' pay; that James Feeney has been discharged for disorderly conduct; that Eugene Sullivan has been absent from duty at a fire, for which he forfeits three days' pay; that James Duff had been found intoxicated, for which he forfeits pay; that Fred Gund has been neglecting his duty, and fined fifteen days' pay; that F. W. Wall has been found disorderly and intoxicated, for which he forfeits pay; that Patrick Dignan has been guilty of intoxication, neglect of duty, and disobedience of orders, for which he forfeits eight days' pay; that Otto H. Miller has neglected his duty, and been fined three days' pay; and that William Vorce has neglected his duty, and been fined one day's pay. The record, except as to the deaths, is for the month just closed.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Judge Loomis yesterday departed from the beaten judicial track and joined Lester Frost and Neona Ferris in wedlock. The happy couple left for Michigan on the evening train.

In the County Court yesterday Caroline E. Day was adjudged insane and not a pauper. James W. Haskett, Caroline Sundstrum, Mary Sopp, F. F. Rubens, Catherine Baird, and Joseph Stewart were adjudged insane and paupers.

The recount of votes in the Fifth Senatorial District was continued in the County Clerk's office yesterday, the counting of the Thirteenth Ward being completed, and resulting in a net gain of 132¼ votes for Schariau over Mieroslawki. The count will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. A. G. Lundberg, Chief of the Marriage-License Department of Cook County, has prepared a statistical statement showing the number of marriage licenses during each of the past six months, and the revenue arising therefrom, as follows: June, 554, $831; July, 433, $648; August, 446, $699; September, 615, $922; October, 748, $1,182; November, 723, $1,084. The average daily number of marriage licenses issued was twenty-three.

Judge Loomis, in the County Court yesterday, on the affidavit of Erastus S. Prosser, issued a capias ad satisfaciendum for the arrest of Albert Sturges, against whom Mr. Prosser obtained in August, 1878, a judgment for $617, which, however, had been returned in no part satisfied. The affidavit set forth that affiant believed that the defendant did possess estate, goods, chattels, etc., not exempt from execution, which he refused to surrender. In proof of this he cites the fact that the defendant is put down in the City Directory as a "capitalist," and that seeing it so put down the affiant visited his residence at No. 1712 Prairie avenue, where he found defendant living in a fine house furnished in palatial style, the furniture of a single room being worth double the amount of the judgment. Affiant further alleged that Nov. 26 last he talked with the defendant about borrowing some money from him, and defendant replied that he was building a railroad thirty miles in length from his silver mine in Mexico to his separating mill on the Gulf of California, and that he had already taken out of his mine two or three millions of dollars and that it was a rich mine still. The capias was placed in the hands of the Sheriff for service, but up to 5 p. m. no return had been made upon it.

FEDERAL NOTES.

The gold disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $10,000.

One hundred and thirty barrels of alcohol were exported from this city yesterday.

The silver receipts and disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday balanced each other,—$2,000 each way.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $39,223, of which amount $34,641 was for tax-paid spirits, $3,569 for tobacco and cigars, and $925 for beer.

The following is a list of the dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: W. A. Shearson, 500 bushels barley; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 19 cases crockery; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 11 cases crockery; Root & Sons' Musical Company, 2 cases musical instruments; Moseback & Humphrey, 5 barrels carbonate potash; J. W. Doane & Co., 239 boxes nutmegs; G. Mallinkrodt & Co., 125 drums caustic soda; G. S. Haskell & Co., 49 sacks feed; Benson Bros., 30 half-barrels anchovies, 1 case cheese; J. C. Vaughan, 8 cases flowers and plants; C. Gossage & Co., 1 case dry goods; John Morrill & Co., 14 hogsheads saltpetre; Burley & Tyrrell, 10 packages earthenware; Charles Gossage & Co., 1 case leather goods; Hitchcock & Foster, 2,500 cedar ties, 5,000 cedar posts. The collections were $14,962.

An impression has been industriously circulated by the individuals who are yet to be tried in connection with the remaining match-bond cases that the case disposed of last week might be taken as a fair sample of all the rest, and that the wholesale acquittal then obtained was only the key-note to what was to follow. The fact is, that the case which was tried last week was the weakest of the lot, and the mistake of trying it first is now realized, though it was not before. More than that, it was in no respect like the others, and had no connection with them. In this one there actually was a match-factory. In the others there was not. The other differences between it and them will be pretty thoroughly developed when they come to trial, which will be shortly after the Allen case is disposed of.

The report of the business transacted at the Chicago Post-Office for the month of November shows the usually gratifying results: The sales of postage stamps, postal cards, newspaper and periodical stamps, and stamped envelopes amounted to $116,184. The carrier force, increased by eight auxiliaries, amounted to 191. The number of mail letters delivered was 2,183,360; registered letters, 20,164; mail postal cards, 456,334; local letters, 416,507; and local postal cards, 277,445. The number of letters collected was 2,494,123, and of postal cards, 756,672. The total postage on local matter delivered was $15,053. The money orders issued amounted to $106,785, of which $84,104 represented the amount of the domestic ones. The total fees amounted to $1,144. The Postmaster's deposits were $775,614. The total amount of money orders paid was $607,814, of which $602,481 were domestic. The amount of remittances to New York was $269,000.

POST-OFFICE PLUNDERERS.

The working-up of the latest case of robbing the mails has resulted in rather more than was at first expected. The Post-Office authorities yesterday arrested one Martin Purcell, a farmer at De Kalb, on the charge of receiving checks stolen from the mails, knowing them to have been stolen. He waived a hearing before Commissioner Hoyne and was held to the Grand Jury in $1,500 bail. The formal proceedings were merely an afterpiece to the developments made outside of court. Sims, who was arrested a couple of days ago, knuckled down in the face of the evidence against him and squealed, and Purcell gave up everything when he, too, was brought into the net. The investigations of the Post-Office Inspectors brought to light a pretty well-managed scheme of large dimensions for not only robbing the mails but robbing railroad ticket-offices in the country, capturing the supply of tickets on hand, and filling them up and altering them for use or sale. Sims' kit was fished out of obscurity at Fulton, and a menagerie of railroad tickets of all conceivable shapes, sizes, and colors, of baggage checks on which to build up claims for lost baggage, express tickets, a font of type which had evidently been used in filling up the tickets and in some cases in replacing the names of places already in them, and several assortments of printer's ink, etc., etc., were opened up to the astonished gaze of the officials. The tickets were all the property of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, whose office at Altamont was burned down and robbed only a short time ago. The value of this part of the plunder alone was about $3,000. Purcell, who has been Clerk of the School Board at De Kalb, looked after the business of forging indorsements to the checks which he obtained himself or which were sent him by Sims and the others engaged in the scheme who have not yet been caught, but who are likely to be captured in a few days. Stolen checks, made payable to people in the country, were obtained with no great difficulty by boldly inquiring at various Post-Offices for certain persons' mail. The payees, of course, were farmers with whose signatures Purcell was naturally familiar, and the forgery of the indorsement was not a matter of great difficulty. How many of these checks have been presented and cashed has not yet been developed, but the number and amount are undoubtedly large. Certain letters which passed between the parties confirm the statements made in their confessions, and show that the scheme was a well planned one, and that the results were quite profitable. The railroad ticket business was probably an offshoot from it, which apparently grew to more formidable proportions than the original scheme of stealing checks from the mails. The arrest and the developments connected with it are likely to warn others who may be engaged in similar deviltry and to put to a stop, for a time at least, to depredations on the mails and the robbing and burning down of railroad ticket offices.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church Society is contemplating erecting a church edifice of its own. Since its organization its members have been dependent upon the liberality of the other churches, which have allowed them to have the use of their auditoriums a part of each Sunday. The Society has been steadily increasing in membership, and the members feel that they are about able to have a church of their own. The ladies, to assist in the enterprise, have for some time been preparing for a fair and bazaar, which will take place this evening at Tillotson Hall.

The case of destitution of a family of five children whose father put them in an unoccupied barn on School street, near the boulevard, were taken in charge by the police yesterday. The suffering was found to be even worse than represented. The father is James Rowan. His wife some time ago deserted him, taking with her three girls aged 14 years, 7 years, and 18 months, leaving behind five boys ranging from 3 years to 13. These were found to be almost naked, with no fire and very little food. The children were sent to the Home of the Friendless, and the father was sent to the Bridwell as a vagrant.

HYDE PARK AND LAKE.

A joint meeting of the Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park and Lake was held at the Grand Pacific last evening, H. R. Hobart in the chair.

The object of the gathering was to discuss the Water-Works question—the proposed sale of the interest of the Village of Hyde Park in the Water-Works to the Town of Lake. Appraisers, appointed some weeks ago, were present to get at the views of the members for guidance in making the appraisement.

Considerable discussion was had upon the question of how to appraise the special castings on hand. This was settled by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That each of the towns furnish the appraisers with a map locating the special castings, and where they agree they shall be adopted, and where they do not the appraisers shall ascertain the facts for themselves and act accordingly, appraising all joint property.

A further resolution, introduced by Mr. Muirhead, was adopted, authorizing the appraisers to go on with their work within two days upon any information they might be furnished by the respective Boards of Trustees.

The appraisers were further instructed to regard the iron-pipe as "standard"; to consider the cost of the well being sunk as its appraisable value; and to fix all values on the basis of prices existing Oct. 4, when Hyde Park first gave notice of its desire to do away with the partnership existing in the maintenance of the Water-Works.

Some further informal talk was had bearing more especialy upon the value of the Crib, and in answer to questions from the appraisers some of the details of the proposed purchase were also discussed, but no further action was taken.

The appraisers are promised the maps of the towns this morning, and will at once enter upon their duties.

OKLAHOMA.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 2.—Col. Porter, D. M. Hodge, and ex-Gov. Ward Coachman, representatives of the Creek Indians, arrived here to-day en route to Washington, where they will look after the interests of the Creek Nation during the coming session of Congress. The Creek Indians are strongly opposed to the settlement of the ceded lands now known as "Oklahoma" by the whites.

A CAREFUL CRITIC.

A lady of culture and refinement remarked that after a tour of searching inspection she found the most perfect collection of diamond earrings, pins, rings, etc., more effectively mounted, than anywhere else, at Hamilton, Shourds & Co.'s, State and Randolph streets.

SCANDAL.

Fuller Particulars of a Trial Which Is Going On at Dixon, Ill.

Circumstances Which Led to the Suit by the Rev. H. C. Yates.

Testimony Offered by Several Witnesses in Court Yesterday.

Yates Sworn Unequivocally to Be a Scoundrel Well Worthy of the Penitentiary.

Dixon and Sublette Convulsed with What Will Be a Grand Church Fight.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dixon, Dec. 2.—The Circuit Court here yesterday entered upon the trial of a libel-suit which is attracting considerable attention in this locality. The Township of Sublette, in this county, is the home of an exceptionally intelligent and thrifty community of farmers, and is, of course, the seat of several religious societies. Among the most prosperous of these has been that of the Baptist denomination. Some two years since the latter church called to their pastorate one H. C. Yates, who had previously ministered to the church of the same faith at Payson, in Adams County, this State.

THE NEW PASTOR

was an insinuating, self-righteous, soft-spoken shepherd, and lost no time in making himself at home in the family of one of the leading citizens and most prominent members of his church. In this household was a vivacious and charming young lady, a member of the church and Sabbath-school, and the favorit of a large circle of warm friends. It is charged that before, many months had elapsed, the reverend gentleman took advantage of his clerical position to make improper and insulting remarks to the young lady. In a short time there were received by mail by members of the congregation slips from a newspaper supposed to be published at or in the place of the pastor's former residence, in the form of a catechism, headed

"FOR THE MAN YATES,

of unsavory memory," and which would seem to indicate that the "man Yates" had been previously suspected of conduct unbecoming a clergyman. Of course, investigation followed, and church and neighborhood were "all tore up." A council of Baptist ministers "sat upon the case," and Brother Yates discontinued his ministrations to the church of that faith, but immediately received an enthusiastic call from the Congregational Church, and still continues to break the bread of life to the members of that eminently respectable constituency.

These are the circumstances in brief which have led to the present suit, which is

A CLAIM BY THE "MAN YATES"

for the modest sum of $10,000, which he seeks to recover of Nelson F. Swartwout, a wealthy farmer of Sublette, for alleged libel in having sent a copy of the so-called "catechism" to a pious neighbor for his perusal. There are a large number of witnesses in attendance from Adams County, while in Sublette business is pretty much suspended, and the yeomanry have hied them to the capital of their county, where they make glad the proprietors of the second-rate hotels.

THE COURT-ROOM

is well filled with the usual crowd of lookers-on, augmented by delegations of clergymen and bald-headed veterans, who watch eagerly for any salacious outcropping of scandal that may be developed.

The prosecution is conducted by the Hon. B. H. Trusdell, while the defense is in the hands of the Hon. John D. Crabtree and Messrs. Dixon & Bethea. The case will probably occupy the attention of the court for several days.

THE CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dixon, Ill., Dec. 2.—The second day's trial of the very disgusting libel-suit of the Rev. Henry C. Yates vs. Nelson F. Swartwout, in the Circuit Court here to-day, developed, on behalf of the defense, some testimony which, if not strongly rebutted, will place the reverend plaintiff below the level of well-bred brutes. As has been before stated, Swartwout is sued for having circulated a paper entitled "A Catechism for the Man Yates, of Unsavory Memory," consisting of twenty-seven questions propounded to the Rev. Yates. The defendant filed a plea of justification, relying on his ability to prove the wickedness of the plaintiff, as hinted at in the "catechism." The plaintiff is the pastor of the Congregationalist Church at Sublette, Ill., having left the Baptist Church some time ago. He is a man of small stature, slender build, hair rather long and unmanageable, with four or five well-defined cow-licks, part of a mustache, walks a little stooped, flabby face, with no perceptible stamp of greatness upon the features.

MRS. ANNA SCARBOROUGH,

one of Yates' former church-members in the Baptist Church, testified that Yates was wont to make himself "very frequent" at her house, and many times came when her husband was not at home. On one occasion, at his request, she went with him in his buggy to attend a prayer-meeting some miles distant. After the meeting they drove to the house of a friend of Mrs. Scarborough to remain over night, Mrs. Scarborough intending to visit some relatives in the neighborhood on the following day. On the ride home witness says Yates acted decidedly like a man of the world, or one of the "boys," got his arm on her shoulder, and endeavored, by the same old story, to make her believe that ministers are

A PRIVILEGED CLASS AS REGARDS WOMEN,

whether married or single. The witness testified that Yates tried to obtain her consent to let him come to her room that night at the friend's house, which she refused. She further testified that, during the early part of the night, she heard a noise at the door, which was locked, and also heard a whisper, but did not rise, and could not hear the words. The next morning the witness went, after breakfast, with Yates in his buggy to the house of her relatives, and, on the way, Yates admitted that he tried to gain admittance to her room. The witness told her husband, but, at the earnest solicitations and finally threats of Yates, they agreed to keep the matter quiet, until, finally, Mrs. Scarborough's husband, after chewing the matter over, and getting no satisfaction, had an interview with Yates, and threatened exposure, which interview resulted in a fight, and the injured husband took the belt, while the "Rev. gent." took shelter in his house.

MRS. IRELAND, FORMERLY MISS NELLIE WILDER,

of Sublette, the daughter of a well-to-do merchant of that place, both former members of Yates' fold there, was called as a witness on behalf of defendant, and testified that on one occasion, going to Yates' house to take him a book which he had requested her to bring, and finding him in his study alone, during the course of the interview, which lasted about twenty-five minutes, she was grossly insulted by Yates; that before she had fairly been seated, at his urgent request, he placed in her hands a medical book on private diseases, saying he wanted her to read

A LITTLE OF THE GOSPEL TEACHINGS.

After commenting upon the young lady's form, he found occasion to examine her foot. She tried to leave the study, but was detained by Yates, who, she says, by his appearance (being in a frenzy of passion) frightened her into remaining. The witness then said that Yates offered to expose his person, probably with a view of illustrating the medical book; and the language detailed by the brave little woman, with many a shudder and much hesitation, in answer to the question of the indulgent counsel for the defense, was of such a character as to make every man and woman in the room blush with shame, and is far too indecent to publish. The case will probably

LAST A WEEK LONGER,

as a large number of witnesses are to be examined. It has resolved itself into a church fight in the little village of Sublette. Great excitement exists in Dixon and in Sublette over the affair. Yates is pastor of the Congregationalist Church, and Swartwout a deacon in the Baptist Church of that place.

COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Atlanta, Dec. 2.—This afternoon the International Cotton Exposition Association was organized, with Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, President, and twenty-five Vice-Presidents from the principal cities and manufacturing towns of the country. The plan contemplates a grand international exposition of the appliances and machinery used in the cultivation, preparation, and manufacture of cotton, together with exhibits of cotton fibres and fabrics, and whatever else is directly or indirectly connected with or beneficial to the cotton interests of the United States. The exposition will be held in Atlanta during October and November next.

ILLINOIS DAIRYMEN.

Program of the Forthcoming Annual Convention of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Elgin, Ill., Dec. 2.—The Illinois State Dairymen's Association will hold its seventh annual meeting at Marengo, Dec. 15, 16, and 17, when the following very interesting program will be carried out:

Address of welcome by the Hon. Ira Curtis, of Marengo.

President's address by Dr. Joseph Tefft, of Elgin.

Discussion: "Which is the more profitable to the dairyman: to deliver milk once or twice per day?"—Israel Boies, J. R. McLean, and C. S. Kilbourne.

Paper, "Oleomargarine," by Prof. Angell, of Washington, D. C.

Essay, "Milkmaids," by Mrs. Frank Crosby, of Elgin.

Discussions: "How may manure be most profitably and economically disposed of?"—Alex. Thompson, C. H. Larkin, T. McD. Richards.

"The cost of producing winter milk compared with the cost of producing summer milk."—Judge S. Wilcox and W. W. Bingham.

"What legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent the adulteration of articles of food?"—R. P. McGlincy, W. B. Jacobs, and G. R. Lord.

"Does not the future success of the dairy business demand that the factory-men shall skim less and make a more uniformly better article of cheese?"—R. W. Patrick, W. H. Stewart, and L. R. Udell.

Paper, "The Butter Dairy; how to make it profitable."—C. C. Buell.

"What shall we feed our winter dairies, and how shall the feed be prepared to make it the most profitable?"—Prof. F. H. Hall and S. K. Bartholamew.

Paper, "The past and future of the Elgin Board of Trade."—R. P. McGlincy.

Lecture with illustrations, "Food Adulterations" by Prof. Piper, of Chicago.

Paper, "Milk: its value and importance as an article of food." Mrs. F. S. Bosworth.

Discussion, "The milk product of the country; what disposition can be made of it, to produce the most profitable and advantageous results?"—P. Moran and Thomas.

"Is it the duty of the State Government to foster and protect the dairy industry of Illinois? If so, for what reason and to what extent?"—C. H. Larkin and M. H. Underwood.

Address by Gov. Shelby M. Cullom.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Tile Drain Convention—Catholics Tackling the Color Question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 2.—The Indiana Tile Convention continued its session to-day. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. T. Stringer, of Kokomo; Vice-President, M. Dawson, of Laurena; Recording Secretary, J. B. Macy, of Rushville; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Billingsley, of Indianapolis; Treasurer, John Mahaffa, of Elizabethtown.

The question of the management of clays in molding and burning was discussed by Mr. Jones, of Columbus, O. President Burgess addressed the Convention on the subject of "The Benefits of Farm Drainage." The Convention adjourned this evening.

The Catholic Synod for the Diocese of Vincennes, which remained in session to-day, is all torn up over the color line, which it seems necessary to establish owing to a considerable accession of colored people to the Church. The discussion, "What Shall Be Their Position in the Church and Schools?" took a wide range, and proved to be more of a problem than the able clergy could settle in half a day. Father Audrian, of Jeffersonville, advocated in a speech of much earnestness the policy of admitting negroes to have the privileges of the schools on an equality with whites, and in this manner to extinguish the color line entirely. Many of the pastors represented this as impossible in their parishes, owing to the bitter prejudice which existed on the question, although it was generally agreed that the number of negroes was small. No conclusion was reached, but each pastor was left at liberty to settle the question in his own parish upon the most favorable terms. Some of the clergy announced their intention of teaching the children privately if it was found impossible or impolitic to admit them to the parish schools. The Synod adjourned this evening.

SHORT OF COAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 2.—The coal famine which seems so general throughout the country is nowhere more severely felt than in the centre of the coal-fields of Illinois. The La Salle and Streator mines are giving employment to all who will work, but still the supply is far short of the demand. Streator coal which formerly sold for $2.50 is now quoted at $3.75 and $4.00, with only an occasional car-load to be had at that. The surface coal-beds of Ottawa which have supplied the local trade of this city to a considerable extent in other years are also worked to their fullest capacity, but owing to the early winter and continued cold weather but little preparation for taking out fuel had been made, and "stripping" (removing the surface soil) is a slow process with the mercury at nearly zero. Corn cobs begin to be in demand. One of the Ottawa dealers to-day telephoned to the Union Coal Company, of Peru, for his usual supply, and was informed that except an occasional shipment of a single car-load he could not be supplied until after Jan. 15 next. In the meantime poor, suffering humanity must either partake of their food in its native state and exercise to keep warm, hunt up new and more distant coal-fields, or emigrate to a warmer climate, where visions of "black diamonds" and enormous coal-bills only present themselves in the sleeping moments.

MISSING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 2.—About the 1st of November last, John W. Dollison left Colorado for Ottawa, Ill., where he intended to rejoin his wife, who is visiting her mother here. On the 4th of November he stopped at Russell, Kas., in Russell County, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and remained with a brother until the next day. At the appointed time for continuing his journey, he boarded the train, and has never been heard from since by any of his friends, either here or in Kansas. Information concerning his whereabouts will greatly relieve the deep distress and anxiety of his wife and friends, and should be addressed to Mrs. Laura E. Dollison, Ottawa, Ill., care F. M. Sapp, of the *Republican*. The missing man was suffering slightly from chills when he left Russell, and it is feared he may have been taken sick on the way home and is now among strangers. His intended route was to Kansas City, then to Council Bluffs, and from thence to Chicago and Ottawa. He was a lawyer by profession and of considerable local prominence in Russell County. He was about 35 years old, six feet tall, light complexion, blue eyes, sandy hair, usually wore side whiskers, and weighed from 140 to 150 pounds.

BORING FOR COAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 2.—The information has just been reliably imparted to your correspondent that Jacob H. Glass, who, for the past two years has been quietly digging and boring one mile and a half south of Niantic, in this county, this morning struck a vein of coal six feet in thickness. The hole or shaft is 100 feet deep, and is located on a high bluff on the south bank of the Sangamon River. The news of this strike has occasioned no small ripple of excitement among our people, inasmuch as there is a great scarcity of coal here now. Decatur is paying $2,000 per hundred feet for sinking a coal-shaft, which is now about 275 feet deep.

STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Oconomowoc, Wis., Dec. 2.—Workmen employed on the extension of the Northwestern Railway between Madison and Milwaukee struck for higher wages to-day. Their pay had lately been reduced from 35 to 30 cents per hour for man and team.

CALL ACCEPTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Galena, Ill., Dec. 2.—The Rev. W. W. Steel, of Dixon, has received a call to the Rectorship of Grace Church, Galena, which he has accepted, and will enter upon his duties at once.

A Smart Dog.

London Spectator.

Here is an authenticated instance of practical joking fitly reciprocated: A friend of mine has a rough-haired collie, wise, and exquisitly modeled. One evening a lady of the household, with whom he was a special favorit, stooped quietly, as he lay half-asleep on the rug, and, placing her face close to his head, blew sharply with a slight shout in one of his ears. Tickled and startled, he jumped up and moved off, seemingly somewhat offended. In the course of the evening the lady happened to be reclining in an easy-chair, when the collie was observed by some of the inmates to rise, and, making a circuit, to move stealthily towards the chair, put his fore-paws on one of the arms, and, placing his nose close to the lady's ear, to give a sharp bark and instantly bound off!

THE COURTS.

A Heavy Suit for Damages—Mr. Storrs and Henry Clay Dean.

Record of Judgments and New Suits—Trial of Dr. Earll.

M'DOWELL'S SUIT.

Monday a suit was begun by Gen. John A. McDowell against William Henry Smith and one William J. Kuhns, an Inspector of Customs. The suit was suppressed for service at the time. The claim of McDowell is that the defendants conspired together to injure his name and reputation; that they tried to tempt him through a Miss Coe; then attempted to oust him from his place as Superintendent of the Custom-House Building; and also were instrumental in getting Miss Coe to bring a suit against him for seduction and breach of promise to marry. McDowell says he expects to rely partly on the confession of Miss Coe, and on the testimony of J. F. Shea, a Government employé, who professes to have been a go-between between Mr. Smith and Miss Coe. The damages are laid at $20,000.

DIVORCES.

The divorce market, which has been very dull lately, and unaffected by the upward turn in stocks, was quite feverish yesterday, and quotations advanced rapidly. The first disgusted speculator was Joseph Skaida, who, in 1867, married Josephine Skaida, who has disappeared.

About twenty years ago Sarah J. Windsor, before bucket-shops for women were invented, put up all she had as margins on William G. Windsor. The market has declined to the present time, and now she finds herself alone and penniless. Her husband is a drunkard, and has left her to support herself, and she wishes to sell out.

Cornelia J. Coons also tried to make a fortune while young in speculating. She cornered the market in William Coons stock, but it proved to be distillery stock, and, since the Government raids on the whisky men, has been utterly worthless.

The last unfortunate gambler on the matrimonial Board of Trade was William P. Chapman, who wants to be rid of his wife Mary S.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted a divorce to Mary R. Fleming from Isaac A. Fleming, on the ground of adultery.

ITEMS.

The Judges of the Circuit Court held a private session yesterday afternoon and allowed the petition of the Sheriff asking the appointment of two deputies and two clerks.

There was a pleasant episode yesterday in the dull routine in the case of Brandt v. Gallup, which has been on trial over a week before Judge Moran. Mr. Storrs had occupied about a day in his brilliant way summing up, and was followed by Mr. Henry Clay Dean, well-known in War times as "Dirty Shirt Dean" and as an unreconstructed Rebel. Mr. Dean is anything but prepossesing in appearance, short in stature, and with a drawling way of speaking, which still further strengthens a first impression that he does not amount to much. But he has a dry kind of humor, and a very uncomfortable way of making personal hits that render him a formidable adversary, and furnish amusement for a whole houseful. He made several telling hits on Mr. Storrs that made that gentleman feel that he had met his equal, and when he attempted to retort turned back the joke on himself. For instance, Mr. Dean, during the argument, seemed to fail for words to express a fine idea. Turning to Mr. Storrs he said, "Won't you repeat those beautiful lines again you used in your speech—that beautiful simile?" "Certainly," said the unsuspecting Mr. Storrs, "I shall be happy to tell you anything you wish." "O yes," was the unexpected retort, "I knew it was d—d hard for you to keep your mouth shut so long." And Mr. Dean leaned back until the laugh subsided.

Judge Anthony's call next Monday will be Nos. 64 to 90, inclusive, of Judge Gary's calendar.

A discharge from bankruptcy was issued yesterday to Charles P. Boswell.

STATE COURTS.

Joseph C. Mathews commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against the Chicago West Division Railway Company, claiming $10,000 damages.

Michael A. Hoyne filed a bill against Prudence H. Ovington, Henry A., Mary H., Theodore T., Louise, Edward J., Maria, Irene H., and Martha J. Ovington, Sara H. Randle, Isabella Evans, P. S. Evans, and Philip A. and Thomas Hoyne, trustees, to foreclose a trust-deed for $7,700, on the south seventy-seven feet of the north 230 feet of the west 200 feet of Lots 12 and 13, Block 3, in Samuel Ellis' first addition to Chicago.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The jury in the case of Ann Sullivan, whose trial for manslaughter was concluded Wednesday evening, returned into court with a verdict of guilty, and assessing the prisoner's punishment at one year in the Penitentiary.

Charles alias "Dr." Earll was placed on trial on the charge of having murdered Etta Carll, the young woman who was found dead near his doorstep, and who, as he acknowledged, died while under his treatment. The whole day was consumed in securing a jury, which was fully accomplished by the selection of the following: Henry Larson, Hyde Park; Frank Mattes, No. 294 Dayton street; J. L. Dagle, L. Barclay, No. 1485 Fulton street; Samuel Webb, Cicero; Joseph McCloud, O. E. Whitcomb, No. 613 Erie street; George Booth, Jefferson; William Faulkner, O. S. Ford, J. W. Johnson, J. T. B. Skillman. The hearing of evidence in the case will be begun this morning.

The Grand Jury heard twenty-nine cases yesterday, finding thirteen true bills, nine no bills, and passing six. Further testimony was taken in the Ye Mon murder case, and also in that of James Burke, charged with killing his brother John. The docket was closed up yesterday, and to-day will be the last one for hearing cases.

PROBATE COURT.

Estate of Tom Moss, deceased. Letters of administration issued to Mary L. Moss, upon approved bond for $20,000.

Estate of John Osborn, Jr., deceased. Letters of administration issued to John Osborn, on approved bond of $2,300.

Estate of Thomas H. Fergus, deceased; proof of will. Letters testamentary issued to W. C. Fergus, on approved bond for $10,600.

THE CALL.

Judge Drummond—In chambers.

Judge Blodgett—The B. F. Allen case.

Appellate Court—Motions.

Judge Smith—No preliminary call. Trial call 3,382, 3,386, 3,392, 3,396, 3,404. No case on trial.

Judge Jameson—87, 90, 91, 92, 93. No case on trial.

Judge Rogers—No call. Condemnation case 4,728, Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company v. McCormick, on trial.

Judge Moran—Set cases 114¼, Casparr v. Hoffman, and 1,528, In re Thomas Murphy. No. 274¼, Brandt v. Gallup, on trial.

Judge Tuley—11, 12, 13, 14. No. 10, McGraw v. McCarthy, on hearing.

Judge Barnum—No call. No. 1,406, Free v. Prosser, on trial.

County Court—Set cases—General Nos. 2,367 and 1,336. Term Nos. 1,232, 1,248, 1,249, 1,251, 1,253, 1,254, 1,256, 1,259, and 1,260.

Criminal Court—No further call this term.

JUDGMENTS.

Superior Court—Judge Smith—L. Wiel v. *Railway Age* Publishing Company, verdict $58.—R. D. Shepperd et al v. J. H. Cooley, verdict $110, and motion for new trial.

A Tariff for Revenue Only.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Hon. A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.), who is a man of too much sense not to know better, and who ought to be, by intellect and character, above and beyond the reach of the venal influences that make Pennsylvania a high-tariff State, has taken the field as a special champion of Protection. He declares that the "surpassing idiocy" of the Free-Trade plank in the National platform cost the Democratic ticket more votes than would have elected it; he states that Mr. Watterson was "abundantly admonished" not to persist in adhering to his pet word "only;" and he intimates, on the authority of Mr. Lewis C. Cassidy, Pennsylvania's member of the Platform Committee, that there was an understanding that the "fatal word" would not appear in the final draft of the resolutions.

To this last point we can only express surprise. Mr. Cassidy is a gentleman of the first character and standing. He made an earnest remonstrance against the word "only" in committee. It was fully discussed, and our recollection is that its adoption was opposed by but three votes. As to this, however, we shall call for the testimony of Mr. David A. Wells, of Connecticut, who occupied the chair at the time, and Mr. John P. Irish, of Iowa, who acted throughout as Secretary. Certain it is, that when Mr. Watterson presented the report of the Committee to the Convention, he was requested to read the tariff clause a second time, and doing so with a stress upon the word "only," it received tumultuous applause. If a mistake had worked its way into the final draft that was the time to correct it.

These incidents, however, are of minor importance. The real matter is the plank itself. The question is, first, did that little word "only" defeat Hancock; and, if it did, was his defeat with it not preferable to his election without it? We think so decidedly. The people of this country are not interested in a mere transfer of the offices from one set of politicians to another set. They are interested alone in principles and policies affecting the public weal. The figure which the Democratic candidate was made to cut in the canvass as to the tariff was grotesque enough. But its effects were even worse, for it exposed the incongruous and colorless character of the fight which was being made, and reduced the contest to a mere issue of spoils, wherein the Republicans hold, and always will hold, the advantages.

If the Pennsylvania Democrats wanted to gamble upon the absence of the word "only" from the Democratic tariff resolution, they might at least have found an offset for its presence in Gen. Garfield's membership, ever since 1869, of this Free Trade League of England. Instead, however, of attempting to vindicate an axiomatic article of Democratic faith, no sooner did the Republicans advance upon it than the people about Gen. Hancock quailed and ran away. They did worse; they seduced Gen. Hancock into a field of speculation of which he showed himself wholly unfamiliar, and, beside breaking the line, they made their leader, an otherwise brilliant one, ridiculous.

THE JEWS IN GERMANY.

A Petition to Restrict Their Civil Rights—Grounds of Objection to the Race.

A Berlin dispatch to the London *Standard* of Nov. 13 says: A petition has been presented to Prince Bismarck to restrict the civil rights of the Jews and repeal the absolute equality enjoyed by them with German citizens. The petition gives a characteristic account of the motives prompting the noisy but insignificant agitation recently set on foot. The Jews, it is stated in this document, without taking part in the manual labor of the lower classes, are rapidly getting rich as merchants, landed proprietors, and capitalists. All the finest palaces of all the larger towns already belong to them, and of the great landed estates more and more are passing into their hands. Not content with this, the Jews arrogate to themselves a wholly political, judicial, or professional character, and in another generation will lord it over the Teutons if the present laws are permitted to continue in force. But as Jewish notions of honor and religion are cosmopolitan rather than German, the Germans proper should not acquiesce in this, but should enforce some of the old disabilities against the new-comers, and thus protect themselves from getting de-Germanized. So far the petition. The weakness of the cause vindicated in it is best proved by the contents. If a wholly disproportionate number of Jews attain to positions of authority and influence, which is no doubt the case, they are appointed either by the Government or elected by their fellow-citizens, who, regarding them as Germans, select them on account of their real or supposed merits. While ultra-orthodox and feudal tenets are rejected by the nation, the petitioners, who vindicate medieval principles, will have to dispense with the fulfillment of their wishes. The agitation would not attract the attention it does had not Prince Bismarck, when a young man, expressed himself in the sense of the petitioners, whose ardor in addressing the Chancellor was probably fanned by these reminiscences of the past.

Two grammar-school teachers, whose signatures appear to the petition, yesterday indulged, in a metropolitan tramway carriage, in a noisy conversation very painful to the Jews present. Several of the latter left without saying a word. One, however, a young man who happened to be leaving the carriage together with the assailants, on reaching the pavement made a remark, to which one of the teachers replied, "Sir, behave yourself, you are only a Jew." Upon this the Jew knocked down the teacher, who, when he got up, commissioned the other teacher to tell the Jew that he would send him a challenge. Instead of the challenge, however, there came a letter informing the Jew that the chastised gentleman, not considering him a fit opponent, could not meet him in what is called "the field of honor." This story, in all essential points confirmed by the teacher's reply, has produced an extremely painful impression. The grammar school to which these demonstrative teachers are attached being a public institution, under municipal control, a motion was introduced in yesterday's sitting of the Town Council, directing the attention of the Burgomasters to the scandalous event. After the behavior of the two teachers had been censured in the strongest terms by several members, the Burgomasters informed the Council that they fully approved the general indignation which the disgraceful incident had aroused, and that the Head Master of the grammar-school in question had already moved for a disciplinary prosecution of the offender. This motion would be seconded by the Burgomaster, who hoped for a speedy and satisfactory termination of the affair by the Scholastic Board of the Province of Brandenburg.

Again, politically insignificant and restricted to a very narrow circle as is the agitation against the Jews, there is the fact of its having been set afloat by one of his Majesty's Chaplains. The Rev. Herr Stocker, who began by preaching what he calls "Christian Socialism," since the enactment of the Anti-Socialist laws, has turned against the Jews, whom he attacks in public meetings as infidels, capitalists, and foreigners. Last year the Crown-Prince, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, at a public concert in a metropolitan synagog, took occasion to tell the Elders of the Jewish community that he considered this agitation a national disgrace; yet the Reverend Chaplain thought himself at liberty to go on, and the community is now reaping the harvest sown.

Over 155,000 Howe Scales sold. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Gustav Miller	23	Chicago.
Johanna Teorge	22	Chicago.
Oscar Neeb	24	Chicago.
Anna M. Johnson	26	Hyde Park.
Peter Donlon	30	Chicago.
Ellen Healy	26	Chicago.
Henry Merdzer	33	Chicago.
Annie Niederberger	23	Chicago.
John Q. A. Chapman	35	Chicago.
Annie Owens	18	Chicago.
George Cryster	26	211 Sangamon.
Hattie Lewis	22	646 Chicago av.
Lester Frost	26	Mears, Mich.
Neva Ferris	23	Mears, Mich.
Fred Wolff	27	Chicago.
Hattie Tremp	25	Chicago.
John F. Taylor	26	Chicago.
Hattie Graves	20	Chicago.
Andrew Wedin	33	Humboldt, Kas.
Mary Johnson	30	Chicago.
Charles Gabel	32	325 Randolph.
Katie Taylor	28	325 Randolph
William H. Allen	28	Chicago.
Jennie Barker	26	Chicago.
William Knudsen	37	Chicago.
Christina Kustensen	25	Chicago.
John Darnbush	25	140 West Fourteenth.
Lizzie Halbeif	19	Chicago.
Johann Eql	33	Chicago.
Annie M. Scheding	23	Chicago.
William McCarthy	21	Riverside, Ill.
Annie Toole	19	Chicago.
Christian Barnet	23	Orland, Ill.
Bertha Schilling	21	Bremen, Ill.
William W. Chapman	29	Lake Forest.
Katie Chandler	24	3835 Vincennes av.
Alfred Johnson	38	23 Hunt.
Margaret Oleson	38	30 Temple.
Anders Engstrom	25	171 Huron.
Rondina Oleson	25	171 Huron.
John F. Nunn	28	Chicago.
Mary G. Ross	19	Grand Crossing.
Arnold Schwerdtmann	35	71 Ewing.
Louisa C. Schumacher	25	145 Sholto.
George F. Allen	35	193 West Van Buren.
Katie Austgin	26	193 West Van Buren.

DEATHS.

CUNNINGHAM—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 1, William H., infant son of W. H. and J. D. Cunningham, aged 14 months.

Funeral from the family residence, Vincennes avenue and Forty-seventh street, at 2 p. m. to-day, by carriage to Oakwood Cemetery. Friends invited.

TWINING—Dec. 1, at 115 South Leavitt street, Gertrude M. Tenney, wife of Dr. S. Douglas Twining.

Funeral from residence, at 2 p. m. Saturday, Dec. 4.

DURKEE—At Kenosha, Wis., Wednesday, evening, Dec. 1, 1880, Medora, daughter of Harvey and Martha E. Durkee.

Funeral Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DRIVER—At Racine, Wis., Dec. 2, Mary Cowan, beloved wife of John M. Driver.

Remains will leave Racine for Rose Hill Cemetery at 1:49 p. m., Dec. 4, where services will be held at 3:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MRS. J. E. FOSTER, OF IOWA, WILL SPEAK IN Trinity M. E. Church, at 7:45 p. m. to-day, under the auspices of the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

TO-NIGHT THE LADIES OF THE REFORMED Episcopal Church, Englewood, will give a fair and supper at Tillotson's Hall, from 6 to 10 o'clock. Abundant provision has been made to please ear, eye, and palate. Admission, adults 10 cents; children, free.

THE FOURTH WARD YOUNG MEN'S GARfield and Arthur Club will hold its next regular meeting next Friday evening, at Armory Hall, instead of this evening. Postponed by order of the Executive Committee.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
General Auctioneers, Nos. 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

FINE FURNITURE
AT RESIDENCE
2927 Vernon-av.,
FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock.

We sell, without reserve, for account family leaving city, the well-furnished house, above number. Fine Marble-top Chamber Suits, Hair Mattresses, and Bedding, Parlor Furniture, Carpets. Entire outfit for housekeeping. Everything first-class. Sale unreserved.
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CANDY.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address
GUNTHER, Confectioner,
78 Madison-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

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WISCONSIN.

The Whole State Hungry for a Cabinet Office—The Assembly—The Senatorship—How Carpenter Stands in Relation to the Fight Between Keyes and Sawyer—The Friends of the Latter Talking with the Most Confidence.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 29.—There is no rest for the wicked—politician. Less than four weeks ago every man, woman, and child in the land was thinking of but little else than the outcome of the Presidential contest; people forgot their meals, and neglected their sleep (even if they did not miss their regular drinks), in their interest for Hancock or Garfield, and, when the returns were in, everybody was satisfied with the fun he had had, and was quite willing to take a rest.

But here we are in Wisconsin getting ready to be all torn up again over Speakerships, and Senatorships, and Cabinet Ministerships. It has recently been discovered that Wisconsin has had a long-felt want. Wisconsin had failed to occupy her rightful position in the family of States for the want of cheek! Her sons were all too modest to ask for what they deserved; and notice has been duly served, or soon will be served on the President-elect, that he need not pass Wisconsin in making up his Cabinet for want of material; as Wisconsin is particularly well supplied with material for a first-class Postmaster-General, or a Secretary of the Interior. When that notice has been served Wisconsin will withdraw and await the decision of the man she has hurrahed herself hoarse for with becoming dignity. The grand Republican public understands very well that Garfield is as well acquainted with the public men of the entire country as any man in it; he is supposed to know also to whom to give credit for "the break for Garfield" in the Chicago Convention, and just how far the "feeling of gratitude to Wisconsin," of which more or less is being said just now, should be allowed to weigh in the selection of constitutional advisers; and the Republicans will bow to his decision. But we should all be mighty proud to have a real live Badger in the Cabinet. One of the German papers of Milwaukee expresses the hope that Gen. Garfield will consider the capacity to serve the Nation (with a big N) in preference to gratifying the pride of localities. That is eminently sound, and, if followed, lets Wisconsin into the new President's political family.

Our Legislature meets early in January. If reports are true, the session will be merely a formality. The principal business of the session will be to elect Speaker, Clerk, etc., for the Assembly, and a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Cameron. That work being already virtually accomplished will rob the session of much of its interest.

It is admitted that the contest for the United States Senatorship will probably be simplified by the appearance on the course of only two contestants,—"Uncle" Philetus Sawyer—the lumber king of Oshkosh—and the Hon. E. W. Keyes, Postmaster at Madison. At the present time it looks as though no third man would dare to take the chances of being defeated. It is said that each has a candidate for Speaker of the Assembly, that the friends of Sawyer will support the Hon. Ira B. Bradford, of Eau Claire County, and that the followers of Mr. Keyes will try to elect the Hon. Mr. McFettridge, of Dodge County. The latter has an excellent record, but the popularity of Mr. Bradford is something almost phenomenal. One of the youngest members of the Assembly, modest almost to diffidence, he won the regard of his fellow-members to an extent that few men have done since the time that Charles E. Dyer (now on the United States Bench) was elected to the Assembly from this city. There is no doubt but that John Eldred, of Milwaukee, will be reelected without opposition. Racine will furnish one of the candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly in the person of Col. St. George, one of the members of the old Iron Brigade. Assemblyman Nort. J. Field will champion the cause of his old comrade, whose face shows which way he was going when he met the Rebel bullet, and it will surprise people hereabouts if he is not successful. There being two other candidates, the fun in the caucus will probably centre on this position.

While, as before stated, the prospect is that the Senatorial race will be simplified by having only two candidates enter for the race, the uncertainty which attaches to political strife will draw a good many spectators. Gov. Smith will watch that race with a good deal of solicitude, but no one else who has ever tried it before will enter. Washburn is for Sawyer, Howe is for Sawyer. Angus Cameron declined a reelection in favor of Sawyer. These are three pretty strong backers, and whatever may be said of the lack of "brilliancy" in Sawyer, the fact that these men, who have known him for years, give him their unconditional support gives great confidence in his entire fitness. Indeed, it is argued that Wisconsin has quite enough brilliancy already in the United States Senate, and that Sawyer will supply the other necessary qualities better than any man in the State. The relation of Senator Carpenter to the two candidates is a matter of considerable speculation. On the one hand, it is claimed that he wants Keyes at Washington to relieve him of any care in regard to the distribution of patronage; that Carpenter wants more leisure to attend to his profitable law business, and that he really desires the assistance of such an enthusiastic, energetic worker as Keyes. Besides, Carpenter thinks that Wisconsin needs and might just as well as not have five, or six, or even more Government Post-Office and Custom-House buildings like that at Madison, and that, if Keyes were there to assist him, Racine, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Janesville, and other places might be all fixed up before the close of his term. In addition to this, the State would be sure to have a better show in the Diplomatic and Consular service if Keyes were there. How much there is of truth in all this your correspondent is not prepared to say, but unfortunately it is quite vehemently asserted by the other side that Senator Carpenter will use his best efforts to defeat Keyes' election. Certain it is that for some reason the Republican Congressmen from this State are, with perhaps one exception, put down as for Sawyer.

Of course, during the past year the Senatorship has been largely discussed, and a great many names have been canvassed, including Judge Frisby, Judge Dyer, Charles L. Colby, Gen. Hinks, and Charles G. Williams. There has been a good deal of pressure brought to bear upon the last-named, but his answer has been invariably, "I think it best to send Mr. Sawyer." Among the inducements for Williams to announce himself as a candidate is the fact that every member of the State Senate and Assembly from his Congressional district is a Republican, not a solitary Democrat being among them this year, and it is understood that the first choice of every one of them (sixteen, if I recollect right) is himself. But Williams, while making no pretensions that he would not be glad to go over "to the other wing of the Capitol," is content to wait. His political experience has not made him anxious for an uncertain contest of that sort. Representing a district in which the nominating Convention is a mere formality, the action of which is regularly indorsed at the polls by a majority which has for five consecutive times ranged between 4,000 and 7,042—it is not the kind of constituency a man cares to leave for any uncertainty.

The confidence of the friends of Mr. Sawyer is shown in the following table which is published, giving the number of votes already pledged to their favorit. If these figures are true the question is really settled, for they give Sawyer two more than enough to elect him:

District.	No. of votes.	District.	No. of votes.
First	9	Sixth	15
Second	6	Seventh	10
Third	5	Eighth	9
Fourth	8		—
Fifth	7	Total	69

DECATUR.

Trees.

In one grove in California are 1,380 trees, none measuring less than six feet in diameter.

A magnificent white oak stands in the Quaker burying-ground in Salem, N. J. It is more than 200 years old, and is remarkable for its amplitude of shade. In one direction its branches have a spread of 112 feet.

The tallest trees in the world are in Australia. A fallen tree in Gippsland measured 435 feet from the root to the highest point of the branches. Another standing in the Dandenong District in Victoria is estimated to be 450 feet from the ground to the top.

The largest chestnut tree in the country is growing on the farm of Solomon Merkle, at Berks, Pa., and is nearly forty feet in circumference at the base. The top of the tree is reached without danger by steps that are fastened between the limbs. It is estimated that this tree contains about seventeen cords of wood. It still yields about three bushels of chestnuts annually.

A russet apple tree in Skowhegan, Me., was planted in 1762. In its branches a playhouse for children has been built for half a century or more. The tree is seven feet from the ground to the branches, five in number, all of which are very large and average thirty-five feet in length, covering a space of ground sixty-three feet in diameter. It is more than four-and-one-half feet in diameter, and has yielded an average of thirty bushels of apples each year. A sprout from this apple tree stands thirty-two feet from the parent stem, but is forty-eight years younger.

Temperance clergymen, lawyers, ladies, and doctors use Hop Bitters, as they do not intoxicate, but restore brain and nerve waste.

BUSINESS.

Money Active at 25 to 44 Per Cent Per Annum in Wall Street.

Stocks Feverish and Bulls Turning into Bears.

Foreign Exchange Strong, Then Weak—The Currency Movement.

The Produce Markets Active and Lower—Long Pork Sold Out Freely—Meats Heavy.

Wheat Very Nervous—Other Grain Unsettled and Weak.

FINANCIAL.

Money was again the centre about which the stock market revolved, with some special phenomena of disturbance like the failure of the Directors of Northwest to make the promised extra dividend. Lenders charged as high as ⅛ per cent premium for money, but toward the close rates became easier, and went from 1-16 per cent premium to the legal rate. Some Chicago operators, to save themselves the extra cost of carrying stocks in New York, borrowed of the Chicago banks and paid for their stocks by telegraphic transfers of the money in New York. Foreign exchange felt the easier tendency of the money market, but toward the close of business weakened again. Seven per cent was paid in Chicago for call loans on Government bond collateral.

Northwest common showed the largest fluctuation, selling as high as 129¾, and as low as 121½, closing at 121¾, a loss of 6½. This drop was a sudden change in the market toward the end of business, and was attributed to the failure of the Directors to declare the extra dividend promised for yesterday. It seems that even well-informed men were taken in by this threadbare trick of stock-gambling, and believed the "insiders" who assured them that such a melon would be cut. The street will be probably milked several times by this easy means, just as it was in Western Union last year. Meanwhile, conservative investors will agree in the opinion that the stock is all the better for the failure to increase the dividends on the stock.

Other important fluctuations were a decline of 2½ in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, to 168; Lake Shore 1⅝, to 120¾; St. Paul 1¼, to 107⅝; St. Joe preferred 1, to 92; Kansas & Texas 1⅝, to 37¾; Delaware & Hudson 2¼, to 87; Lackawanna 1¼, to 101⅝; Jersey Central 1¼, to 77¾; Chattanooga 2½, to 73.

Denver & Rio Grande made the largest advance [illegible]; Mobile & Ohio went up 1, to 22; Omaha preferred 1½, to 84½; and C., C., C. & I. 2⅛, [illegible]. The other fluctuations will be found in the table below.

Chicago operators were selling more freely, and a timid short interest has begun to operate.

Brokers here are considerably stirred up by the notifications of their New York correspondents that Chicago brokers were to be charged with their share of the burden of extra interest. Each supposed his New York correspondent to be shrewd and strong enough to have provided himself with time loans at low rates, but as a matter of fact most of the Chicago brokers have had to pay heavy fines for loans in New York to carry their stocks.

Western Union stock was not so much of a favorit with Chicago operators. The ease with which full lines of it could be procured on the declining market excited sensations of distrust, and large amounts of it were sold. Most doleful reports about it are in circulation in New York. Receipts are said to show a decrease of $30,000 a week. Vanderbilt, after vainly trying to effect a consolidation with Gould, sold 50,000 shares, and there's more to follow. All this is so mournful that a sudden rise in the price wouldn't surprise the veterans, though few of them have nibbled at the certificates thrown on the street.

According to the *Graphic* there is sure to be a dividend declared on Canada Southern out of this year's earnings. William H. Vanderbilt is said to favor 4 per cent, while his son Cornelius thinks 3 per cent would be about the right figure. The Pennsylvania coal corporations expect to earn more money in 1881 than before in ten years. The output will probably be 26,000,000 of tons, and there will be but few, if any, stoppages in the production. The Reading Railroad people believe their net earnings for 1881 will exceed $12,000,000. The winter trade of the various companies is very satisfactory.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	170¾	....	....	168
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	123	....	....	123
C. & Alton	139	139	138	138¾
C., C., C. & I	80	81⅞	80	81⅞
Morris & Essex	120	120	118	118
Illinois Central	119¾	....	....	119¾
New York Central	143¼	144	142	142¾
Michigan Central	113¾	114	113¼	113¾
Lake Shore	122	122¼	120¾	120¾
Erie	46	46⅛	45¼	45⅝
Do preferred	79¾	79⅝	78¾	78¾
Erie second mortgage	98¼	98¾	97½	97¾
Chicago & Northwestern	129	129¾	121½	121¾
Do preferred	145	145½	142	142
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	109¼	109¾	107¾	107⅝
Do preferred	121	....	....	121
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac	42¼	42⅜	41¼	41¼
Do preferred	77¼	77⅛	76⅜	76⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	36	36⅛	35¾	35¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	43¼	43¾	42	42
Do preferred	93¾	93¾	92	92
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	38¾	38¼	37¼	37¾
Pacific Mail	47⅝	47⅝	46½	46¾
Delaware & Hudson	89	89¼	86¾	87
Delaware, Lack. & W'tern	102⅝	102⅞	101⅜	101⅝
New Jersey Central	79	79⅜	77⅜	77⅜
Philadelphia & Reading	52¼	52¼	51½	51⅝
Manhattan Elevated	33¾	33⅝	32	32
Union Pacific	100⅞	100⅝	99¼	99¼
Iron Mountain	49	49¼	48¼	49
Western Union Tel. Co	91¼	91½	90¼	90⅝
Atlantic & Pac. Tel. Co	37½	38	37	37½
Louisville & Nashville	84¾	85	84	84
Nashville & Chattanooga	75¼	75½	73	73
Lake Erie & Western	35¼	35½	34¼	34¼
Canada Southern	70¾	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛
Northern Pacific	33¼	....	....	33¼
Do preferred	63⅝	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛
C., C. & I. C	19	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝
N. Y., Ontario & Western	31⅛	31½	30⅞	31⅛
Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha	43¾	....	....	43¾
Do preferred	84	85	84	84½
Mobile & Ohio	22	....	....	22
Denver & Rio Grande	76¼	....	....	77
Chesapeake & Ohio	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¼

Government bonds were steady though lower. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 100¼ and 100¾; the United States 4s, 111¼ and 111⅝; the 4½s were 110⅝ and 111, ex-interest; the 5s, 101⅜ and 101¾; and the 6s, 104¼ and 104½.

The foreign exchange market was stronger in the morning, but closed with a weaker feeling. Sterling posted rates were 480 and 482. Bankers' actual rates were 479 for sixty-day bills and 481 for demand. For sixty-day commercial bills for prompt delivery this month 476@476¼ was the market rate. Posted rates for Paris were 525 for sixty days and 522½ for sight. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 532½@531¼, and Marseilles 531⅞@531¼; for three weeks' delivery ⅛ per cent better. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 533⅛@531⅞; three weeks the same. Bankers' bills on Germany were 93¾ for sixty days and 94⅛@94⅜ for demand; sixty-day commercial bills, prompt, 93@93¼; and for three weeks' delivery the same. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39⅞ for sixty days and 40⅛ for demand; sixty-days' commercial were 39¼@39½. Austrian florins, 41¾; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27½. Supply of bills increasing.

The exports of domestic produce from New York for the past week amount to $7,832,241, against $6,020,599 for the corresponding week of 1879. The following table shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for the week ending Nov. 30, 1880, compared with the statement of the two previous years:

	1880.	1879.	1878.
For the week	$ 7,832,241	$ 6,020,599	$ 7,195,710
Previously reported	375,457,625	316,189,389	307,208,190
Since Jan. 1	$383,289,866	$322,209,988	$314,403,900

Chicago bank clearings reached the highest figure known, $16,500,000, on account of the large settlements on the Board of Trade. Loans were 6@7 per cent on call and 7@8 per cent on time. Country calls for currency were not so heavy, but New York exchange remained at $1.00@1.25 per $1,000 discount.

On the Chicago Stock Board $500 Cook County 5s were sold at 106¼. The following quotations were made:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Water 7s, '92	118¾	119¾
Chicago Water 7s, '94	119¾	....
Chicago Water 7s, '95	120¾	....
Chicago City 7s, '92	118	119
Chicago City 7s, '94	120	....
Chicago City 7s, '95	121¼	....
Chicago City 7s, '98	124	....
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	104¼	105¼
Cook County 7s, '85	109	....
Cook County 7s, '89	114¼	115¼
Cook County 7s, '92	118¾	119¼
Cook County 5s, '99	106¼	107¼
Cook County 4½s, 1900	105	106
West Chicago 5s, '90	103¼	104¼
Lincoln Park 7s, '95	107½	....
West Park 7s, '90	....	....
South Park 6s, '99	108	....
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Dak. ex	116	118¾
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Hast. & Dak	113¼	113¾
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Chic. & Pac	105	108
Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha 6s	101	....
Chicago & N. W. R. R. 6s, Sinking Fund	105¾	....
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 4s, due 1919	90	90¾
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 5s, due 1919	103	103¾
Jacksonville & Eastern 6s	....	100
Wabash, St. L. & P. 1st mor. in Chi. Div	89¼	90¾
North Chicago City R. R. 6s	111¼	112¾
West Division City R. R. 7s	107¾	108¾
West Division City R. R. 8s	107¾	108¾
North Chicago City R. R. Company	195	210
West Division City R. R. Company	250	....
Chicago City R. R. Company	235	250
Gaslight & Coke Company	190	200
Chamber of Commerce	....	75
Traders' Insurance Company	122½	123¼
Inter-State Ind. Exposition	40	42½

The Controller of the Currency sends in the following statement dated Dec. 1, 1880, showing the amounts of National-bank notes and of legal-tender notes outstanding at the dates of the passage of the acts of June 20, 1874, Jan. 14, 1875, and May 31, 1878, together with the amounts outstanding at date, and the increase or decrease:

NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.	
Amount outstanding June 20, 1874	$349,894,182
Amount outstanding Jan. 14, 1875	351,861,450
Amount outstanding May 31, 1878	322,555,965
Amount outstanding at date*	342,564,676
Increase during the last month	46,514
Increase since Dec. 1, 1879	3,946,018
LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.	
Amount outstanding June 20, 1874	$382,000,000
Amount outstanding Jan. 14, 1875	382,000,000
Amount retired under act of Jan. 14, 1875, to May 31, 1878	35,318,984
Amount outstanding on and since May 31, 1878	346,681,016
Amount on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks, and banks retiring circulation under act of June 20, 1874	21,038,106
Increase in deposit during the last month	478,094
Increase in deposit since Dec. 1, 1879	7,916,327

*Circulation of National gold banks not included in the above, $1,141,965.

Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has issued, with commendable promptness, his fourth monthly statement for the current fiscal year of the imports and exports of the United States.

The excess of exports of merchandise, stated in specie values, was as follows:

Month ended Oct. 31, 1880	$ 31,657,184
Month ended Oct. 31, 1879	39,044,837
Ten months ended Oct. 31, 1880	105,458,320
Ten months ended Oct. 31, 1879	201,443,768
Twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1880	155,572,156
Twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1879	269,357,132

The excess of imports of gold and silver coin and bullion was as follows:

Month ended Oct. 31, 1880	$ 14,510,270
Month ended Oct. 31, 1879	16,728,342
Ten months ended Oct. 31, 1880	44,048,935
Ten months ended Oct. 31, 1879	44,210,074
Twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1880	67,214,821
Twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1879	43,763,348

The value of the imports of merchandise into the United States during the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1880, as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year, is shown as follows:

Month.	1878.	1879.	Increase.
November	$ 38,254,537	$50,467,271	$12,212,734
December	31,516,331	59,602,961	28,086,630
January	33,149,040	58,396,888	25,262,848
February	35,373,419	55,617,471	20,274,652
March	41,856,611	70,885,561	20,029,950
April	42,196,101	74,396,455	32,250,354
May	35,376,046	64,876,680	29,500,634
June	38,893,451	60,514,563	24,624,112
July	41,397,207	57,394,622	16,017,115
August	43,082,769	56,265,305	18,182,535
September	44,224,878	53,316,553	9,091,675
October	47,769,142	54,082,141	6,312,999
12 m'nths end.Oct.31	$473,333,432	$712,369,071	$239,063,639

In Boston the money market is fairly steady, with a leaning toward increased firmness. In the general market the rate for discounts still ranges from 4 to 5 per cent and upwards, many of the banks doing nothing at less than 4½ per cent, while a certain proportion of the paper offering is ready to accept any rate under 6 per cent. In prime corporation notes and acceptances there is little new to be said. There is no real trustworthy demand for it at less than 4 per cent, although from time to time favorit names are placed at a less rate. But it is still to be said that the best corporations are not generally inclined to borrow at anything over 3½ or 3¾ per cent, and as long as their needs are not urgent they hold off.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

[Special dispatches bearing on the financial situation will be found in our regular news dispatches.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Governments were quiet but firm.

Railroad bonds were active but irregular. The important changes were an advance of 1½ in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s and Iron Mountain seconds preferred income, 1¼ in Erie funded 5s, and 1 in Lake Shore registered firsts. Kansas & Texas seconds in the morning advanced 1¼, or to 71, but in the afternoon declined to 70, and International & Great Northern seconds income to 85¾.

State securities were dull. There was an active demand for money throughout the afternoon, and ruling rates were ⅛@¼ per diem in addition to 6 per cent per annum. Just previous to the close loans were made at ⅛@3-16, and, after 3 o'clock, some loans were made at plain 6 per cent.

The stock market opened strong and advanced ⅛@1, subsequently declined ⅛@1⅝, and later advanced ⅛@1¼. Toward noon speculation became depressed, and a heavy pressure to sell was developed in the leading shares, which resulted in a steady decline in prices, the downward tendency continuing throughout the afternoon, and late sales showed a decline from the highest point of 8¾ in Northwestern and ⅛ to 3 in the general list, the latter in Delaware & Hudson. In the final dealings a firmer tone prevailed, and the market closed at a recovery of ⅛ to ⅝. There were rumors of settlements of short contracts in Northwestern common late in the day, and the weakness of stock was ascribed to these rumors. Nothing definit, however, could be ascertained in regard to the matter.

The *Graphic* says: "Gould's friends say that he has fully decided to retire from the Union Pacific Directory at the next meeting, and it is stated that the cause of his retirement is because of a disagreement and opposition from the officers to the proposed consolidation with the Central Pacific Road. Nearly all the journals have fallen into the error of reporting a great decline in Louisville, New Albany & Chicago shares. On payment of 20 per cent cash a dividend of 10 per cent in first mortgage bonds was recently declared. The present stock is selling ex.-dividend. The market value, with the dividend, is about 108."

Transactions, 382,000:

Chi., Burl. & Quincy	2,200	New Jersey Central	9,000
C., C. & I. C	3,500	New York Central	7,000
Lackawanna	27,000	Northern Pacific	2,500
Delaware & Hudson	5,000	Ohio & Mississippi	2,700
Erie	60,000	Ontario & Western	13,000
Hannibal & St. Joe	6,400	Pacific Mail	5,000
Iron Mountain	2,300	Reading	6,000
Kansas & Texas	1,800	St. Paul	30,000
Lake Shore	12,000	St. Paul & Omaha	2,000
Lake Erie & Western	2,700	Union Pacific	19,000
Michigan Central	3,200	Wabash Pacific	6,800
Northwestern	50,000	Western Union	61,000
Nashville & Chat	4,800	Mar. & Cin. 1st pref	14,000

The Treasury bought $113,000 6s of 1880 to-day.

Money active at 6 per cent per annum, and ⅛@¼ per diem. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6c.

Sterling exchange, 60 days strong, 479¼; sterling demand, 481½.

The *Evening Post* says: "Private advices received to-day by leading bankers say that if the gold exports to this country continue long the Bank of England rate will be put up, otherwise it will not be changed."

The steamer Oder brought $1,004,462 foreign specie (British and French coin), and the Cimbria $212,300 in French coin.

The Treasury up to noon to-day has been able to get only $32,000 6s of 1880 at 102⅞.

The *Bulletin* says: "Notwithstanding the hopes of yesterday that the 'money squeeze' had culminated, there has been no day when borrowers have paid higher rates than to-day, nor when there has been greater difficulty in getting loans. A large part of all the money borrowed on stocks to-day cost a commission, and yet with this money market the rates for bills on London were advanced half a cent for 60-day and a full cent for short date remittances. It looks as if the limit of utilizing London capital to support New York speculation was not far off, as we know that several influential foreign bankers to-day got word from London that anything like a continuance of the present movement in gold from London here would be met by decisive action on the part of the Bank of England."

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	104¼	New 4s	111¼
New 5s	101¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	126
New 4½s	110⅞		

BONDS.

Louisiana	51¾	Virginia, deferred	11¾
Missouri	110¼	C. P. bonds	114¼
St. Joe	109¾	U. P. firsts	114¾
Tennessee, old	47	U. P. land-grant	113
Tennessee, new	44	U. P. Sinking Fund	119
Virginia, old	27	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	125
Virginia, new	28	Erie seconds	97¼
Virginia, consols	100		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	122	Do preferred	109
Panama	206	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	41¼
Fort Wayne	124	Do preferred	76¾
Cleve. & Pittsburg	125	Hannibal & St. Joe	41¾
Illinois Central	119¾	Do preferred	92
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	169	Iron Mountain	48¾
Chicago & Alton	137¾	St. L. & San Francisco	39¼
Do preferred	140	Do preferred	51
New York Central	141	Do first preferred	83¾
Harlem	200	C., St. L. & N. O	37¼
Lake Shore	120¾	Kansas & Texas	37¼
Canada Southern	70	Union Pacific stock	99¼
Michigan Central	113¼	Central Pacific	83¾
Erie	45¾	Northern Pacific	33
Do preferred	78¾	Do preferred	63¾
Northwestern	122	Louisville & Nashv	83
Do preferred	142	Nashv. & Chattanooga	73¼
St. Paul	107¾	L., N. A. & C	80
Do preferred	120¾	Houston & Texas	70
St. Paul & Omaha	43¾	D. & R. G	76
Do preferred	84	W. U. Tel. Co	90⅝
Del., Lack. & West'n	101⅝	A. & P. Tel. Co	37
Morris & Essex	117¾	Pacific Mail	46¾
Delaware & Hudson	87	Adams	117¼
New Jersey Central	77¾	Fargo	112
Reading	51⅝	American	64¼
Ohio & Mississippi	35¾	United States Express	51
Do preferred	77	Quicksilver	12
Chesapeake & Ohio	22	Do preferred	47
Mobile & Ohio	21	Caribou	2¾
Cleve. & Columbus	81⅞	Central Arizona	5
C. C. & I. C	18¼	Homestake	27
Ohio Central	22	Standard	23¼
Lake Erie & Western	34¼	Excelsior	1
Ontario & Western	31⅛	Little Pittsburg	1
B., C. R. & Northern	68	Ontario	33¾
Alton & Terre Haute	32		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Business at the Stock Exchange to-day was only moderately active, the irregularity of the New York market rather than the growing closeness of money here affecting the amount of transactions. The more prominent feature of the market was the continued advance in Hartford & Erie bonds, and in New York & New England stock. The latter sold at 47½, and the former at 48. The movement comes from New York, and may be stimulated by the closing of the books on Saturday for the election next week; Eastern 4½s improved ⅜; Little Rock 7s were firm at 110, and New York & New England 7s were quoted at 113¾ bid, and the 6s at 103¾; Rutland 6s were at 99¾. Atchison was firm at 141 sales and bid; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced a point to 17¾, but was weak as compared with early dealings of yesterday; Chicago & West Michigan on a sale of fifteen shares touched 73½, and 73¾ bid; Sandusky was neglected at 16¾ bid. Eastern showed signs of weakening at 33 and 32¾ sales, and 33 bid; 200 shares of Flint sold at 24, and Fort Scott was unchanged at 64. Little Rock jumped from 62½ to 64; New York & New England worked up gradually from 45⅛ to 47¾, and Ontario & Western was active at 31½, 31¾, and 31⅝. Rutland, preferred, continued steady at 29¾, but showed a weak undertone, and Summit Branch sold at 21¼ and 21¾, with the latter bid. The home roads were dull and without change.

Fifty shares of Boston Land sold at 7, 30 of Water Power at 9¾, or ⅛ better than at the close last night, and 40 of Boylston at 2, with 1¾ bid. New Hampshire was quoted at 3¼ and 4 bid; no sales.

The action of the Directors of the Mining Exchange in this city in voting to list all the miscellaneous stocks and bonds sold in the Boston and New York markets will require several months at least to demonstrate the wisdom of it. In making the change it really establishes a second Board, in many respects antagonistic to the old Board, by the members of which it is looked upon as a thing of little importance and destined to be short lived.

The Denver story that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has purchased the Golden Boulder, Caribou & Pacific Road is denied by Chicago, Burlington & Quincy people in Boston, and concerning the revived story that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is to build from Peoria to Toledo, President Forbes says it is news to him.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Stocks closed:

Atchison & T. 1st 7s	124	Cin., San & Cleve	16¾
Land-Grant 7s	121	Eastern Railroad	33
Second 7s	136	Flint & Père Marq	24
Land 8s	120	Little R. & Ft. Smith	64
Boston, H. & Erie 7s	47	N. Y. & New England	45¾
Eastern R. R. 4½s	99¾	Ogdensb'g & L. C., pfd	75
Kansas City & L. 4s	100	O. & L. C., common	22¼
K. C., St. Jo & C. B. 7s	115¼	Old Colony	128
L. R. & Ft. S. 7s	109¾	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
N. Y. & N. England 7s	114	Rutland, pfd	29¾
Atchison & T. R. R	141¼	Rutland, common	5¾
Chicago, B. & Q	169¾		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Consols, 98 15-16; account, 99 3-16.

American securities—New 5s, 104¼; 4½s, 115; 4s, 116.

Railroad shares—Illinois Central, 125; Pennsylvania Central, 65; New York Central, 148¼; Erie, 48; seconds, 102; Reading, 27½.

The rates of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2⅞; below the Bank of England rate ⅛.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £1,000,000 the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 48 15-16 per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Rentes, 85f 85c.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 4,020,000 francs in gold and 5,979,000 francs in silver.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The mining stock market was active to-day. Closing quotations:

Amie	39	Green Mountain	500
Boston Consolidated	140	Horn Silver	1400
Bulwer	155	Independence	35
Best and Belcher	875	Iron Silver	330
Buckeye	16	La Crosse	31
Bull Domingo	475	La Plata	800
Calaveras	24	Leadville	40
California	155	Little Chief	105
Caledonia, B. H	160	Malachite	100
Consolidated Virginia	205	May Belle	16
Chrysolite	6⅛	Mineral Creek	145
Climax	53	Moose	105
ColumbiaConsolidat'd	130	Mexican	650
Cherokee	170	Navajo	100
Consolidated Imperial	22	Ophir	525
Copper Knob	14	Sierra Nevada	725
Dahlonega	10	Silver King	1100
Durango	22	Silver Nugget	20
Eureka Consolidated	1⅜	Spring Valley	445
Findley	29	Sutro Tunnel	85
Gold Placer	71	Tioga	45
Gold Stripe	270	Tuscarora	26
Goodshaw	75	Union Consolidated	1100
Great Eastern	25		

Bullion receipts here to-day from the mines, $49,202.

George Daly telegraphs President Roberts, of the Robinson Consolidated Company, that be has taken possession of the Robinson mine, and that all is quiet.

A Bodie dispatch states that the vein in the north drift of the Boston Consolidated Mine has greatly improved.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Among the mining stocks, Quincy gained ¾, Ridge ¼, and Blue Hill ⅛; San Pedro remains steady at 4@4¼, sales and bid. The remainder of the list was firm at yesterday's prices offered.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Mining stocks closed:

Allouez (new)	2¾	Madison	3
Calumet & Hecla	237½	Pewabic (new)	21⅜
Catalpa	1 5-16	Quincy	36¼
Copper Falls	14	Ridge	5¾
Franklin	15¾	Silver Islet	37

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Dec. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.	
Farrell st, 175 ft n of Lyman, w f, 25x114 ft, dated Nov. 24 (Richard Cole to Jake Drabek)	$ 375
Farrell st, 150 ft n of Lyman, w f, 25x114 ft, dated Nov. 24 (Same to H. Crander)	375
West Monroe st, 121 ft e of Fifth av, s f, undivided half of 20x125 ft, dated Dec. 2 (Joseph E. Winder to Henry Strong)	4,000
Sigel st, 165 ft e of Sedgwick, n f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Dec. 1 (Frank Reitz to Joseph Becht)	1,950
North May st, n w cor of Superior, e f, 21 8-10x116 ft, dated Oct. 25 (Estate of W. B. Ogden to Thomas Walsh)	1,275
Dearborn av, n e cor of Chestnut st, w f, 61x60 ft, dated Dec. 1 (Virginia Hale to George Leslie)	7,000
Wabash av, 149 ft n of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 25x166¾ ft, dated Nov. 30 (Susan H. Low to Mollie B. Fay)	1,000
Centre av, 225 ft n of Nineteenth st, s e f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Dec. 2 (Henry J. Barnard to Fred C. Poore)	2,000
Le Moyne st, 221 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 25x162 ft, dated Dec. 2 (William Paull to Henry Boge)	1,300
The premises No. 130 Larrabee st, dated May 8, 1879 (Dearlove & Otis to Hannah Dearlove)	4,500
West Lake st, 300 ft w of Western av, n f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 8, 1879 (George Dearlove to Same)	4,000
Holt st, n w cor of Fry, e f, 30x77 ft, improved, dated Dec. 2 (W. and J. Bartels to J. F. Doerrer)	4,375
The premises No. 105 Thirty-seventh-st, dated Nov. 10 (George F. Harding to Sarah W. Stillman)	5,500
Commercial st, 222 ft n of Armitage road, e f, 27x101 ft, dated Dec. 2 (K. Elles to William Fiesch)	350
Newberry av, 115 ft s of Twelfth st, e f, 170x100 ft, dated Nov. 30 (David B. Lee to the Catholic Bishop)	6,800
Shurtleff av, 111 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 27x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 5, 1878 (John Murphy to John C. Nichols)	1,500
Third av, 221 ft n of Polk st, w f, 25x116 feet, dated Nov. 27 (L. M. and J. D. Foye to Benjamin P. Hutchinson)	2,500
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Stewart av, 93⅝ ft s of Fifty-third st, w f, 62¼x133 ft, dated Nov. 26 (H. and F. R. Coffin to Charles E. Coffin)	$ 7,000
Ellis av, 200 ft s of Brook st, e f, 40x180 ft, dated Nov. 30 (I. A. and C. S. Cleaver to F. W. Cleaver)	3,300
Ellis av, 240 ft s of Brook st, e f, 60x180 ft, dated Nov. 6 (William W. Carson to John H. Conrad)	4,800
Sixty-first st, 100 ft e of Nicholes av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 1 (Martin Jensen to Louise Johnson)	2,000
Hyde Park av, n w cor of Fifty-sixth st, e f, triangular 416 ft to railroad, dated Dec. 2 (H. G. and P. Cornell to Peyton R. Chandler)	6,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, brls	20,891	16,757	17,091	15,288
Wheat, bu	109,549	67,395	4,690	4,053
Corn, bu	173,020	181,150	82,537	87,132
Oats, bu	55,555	55,876	29,497	23,408
Rye, bu	7,600	4,776	4,753	8,575
Barley, bu	51,196	23,025	15,596	18,537
Grass seed, lbs	180,090	267,837	110,193	55,810
Flax seed, lbs	625,790	350,850	175,550	321,700
Broom-corn, lbs	20,000	20,000	56,041	67,125
Cured meats, lbs	920,260	789,940	3,277,378	3,786,689
Beef, tcs	....	....	....	....
Beef, brls	....	5	238	1,122
Pork, brls	....	40	2,246	1,518
Lard, lbs	607,520	323,800	1,419,104	1,025,000
Tallow, lbs	5,020	75,755	160,151	23,000
Butter, lbs	187,785	130,647	111,883	166,854
Dressed hogs, No	84	25	666	10
Live hogs, No	51,277	47,261	1,438	2,611
Cattle, No	7,643	5,547	2,739	552
Sheep, No	882	2,083	....	....
Hides, lbs	407,296	256,315	356,507	222,100
Highwines, brls	....	102	....	100
Wool, lbs	281,510	100,151	217,462	258,288
Potatoes, bu	1,240	1,272	3	589
Coal, tons	6,330	7,855	2,246	1,103
Hay, tons	140	30	14	1,193
Lumber, M	4,340	4,869	2,861	2,702
Shingles, M	1,340	1,160	230	720
Salt, brls	11	3,101	1,116	4,698
Poultry, lbs	30,600	27,254	60,099	56,955
Eggs, pkgs	601	310	339	2,735
Cheese, boxes	7,284	2,000	4,179	111
Green apples, brls	1,050	60	1,135	111
Beans, bu	88	12	1,554	172

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 24 cars red wheat, 2 cars No. 2 winter, 12 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected, 1 car mixed, 1 car No. 1 spring, 150 cars No. 2 do, 77 cars No. 3 do, 26 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (300 wheat, of which 42 are winter); 227 cars No. 2 corn, 80 cars high-mixed, 104 cars rejected (411 corn); 32 cars white oats, 23 cars No. 2 mixed, 12 cars rejected (67 oats); 14 cars No. 2 rye, 7 cars rejected; 6 cars No. 2 barley, 24 cars No. 3 do, 62 cars No. 4 do, 11 cars No. 5 do (103 barley). Total, 902 cars, or 425,000 bu. Inspected out: 5,256 bu wheat, 28,491 bu corn, 4,088 bu oats, 882 bu rye, 7,637 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and again very irregular. Pork was weak, prominent holders selling out in view of a packing of 106,000 brls during November, and the promise of a further increase in the stock, as there is but a poor demand for meats. Lard was affected by pork, but was not so weak, there being a fair demand from shorts. The grain markets tapered off, losing the advance of the previous afternoon, though foreign advices noted more strength in Europe; the practical withdrawal of the extra storage charge in Baltimore lessened the anxiety of holders there to sell for export, and thus caused a transatlantic reaction. The downward tendency here was perhaps due in part to an unsettled condition of the stock market, and partly to the news that the new "Iowa" elevator is about completed and will be speedily filled up with grain. It was supposed that this will unlock a good many cars that have been standing on side-tracks, and thus permit a material increase in our receipts. Mess pork closed 20@25c lower, at $11.92½@11.95 for December and $13.37@13.40 for January. Lard closed steady at $8.50@8.52½ for December and $8.60@8.62½ for January. Short ribs closed at $6.77½@6.85 for January. Spring wheat closed ⅛c lower, at $1.09½ for December and $1.10⅝ for January. Red winter closed 1c lower, at $1.06. Corn closed ⅝c lower, at 42c for January and 46⅛@46⅜c for May. Oats closed ⅛@1c lower, at 32½c for January, and at 36⅜c for May. Rye was lower, at 89c cash and 89½c for January. Barley declined 2@3c, closing at $1.04@1.05 cash and $1.05 bid for January. Hogs are dull and 5@10c lower, closing weak at $4.25@4.60 for light and at $4.35@4.85 for heavy. Cattle were active and easy, with sales at $2.00@6.10.

Jobbers report a continued good seasonable demand for staple and fancy dry-goods, prices ruling steady. There was only a light movement in boots and shoes, hats, caps, clothing, and millinery goods. Groceries were active, and, with the exception of sugars, in which an ⅛c decline was noted, the market presented a firm tone. The dried-fruit trade was active at sustained prices, raisins, currants, apples, peaches, and blackberries being strong. The fish trade was dull at unchanged rates. There was nothing new to note in connection with the market for dairy products. Butter was firm, while cheese was dull and heavy. In the oil market a good business was in progress, prices ranging about as before. Pig-iron remained firm, as did also coal.

The lumber market was steady and fairly active. Orders are coming forward rather freely from the country, and the trading between dealers is considerable. The receipts were small. Hardware and metals were steady. The wool market was quiet and not materially changed. Seeds were quiet, timothy being easier, and other varieties were steady. Timothy hay was in demand and firm, and prairie weakened under large offerings. The hide market was moderately active and steady. On the street poultry and game were slow and weak under large supplies. Green fruits were selling in a retail way.

Railroad freights were moderately active at the recent advance. The rates to New York are 40c per 100 lbs on provisions and 35c on grain. Through freights are nominal at 73½c on provisions to Liverpool and 80c do to Antwerp.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, and Toledo were 344,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 30,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 25,800 brls; wheat, 117,033 bu; corn, 61,780 bu; oats, 40,788 bu; corn-meal, 1,994 pkgs; rye, 3,552 bu; barley, 20,000 bu; malt, 1,120 bu; pork, 2,366 brls; beef, 1,346 brls; cut meats, 9,221 pkgs; lard, 40,906 tcs; whisky, 328 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 146,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports, on the dates named:

	Nov. 27, '80.	Nov. 20, '80.	Nov. 29, '79.
Flour and wheat, qrs	1,975,000	1,975,000	2,250,000
Corn, qrs	410,000	490,000	410,000

A gentleman well known in Chicago telegraphs from California as follows: "Rains commenced; large stocks; well housed." This will answer the question put by several, "Will there be no rain in California this winter?"

The reported movement of hogs from Nov. 15 to the close of the month indicates a total packing here of about 604,000 head for that time. This, at 38 lbs per head, would allow for the increase to 45,000 tcs in stock reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Several packers agree in saying that the yield of lard has not been above 34 lbs per head.

Dressed hogs are dragging in this market thus far. Parties in the trade say that packers do not want them, preferring to cut live hogs, which yield inside fat. The demand for fat has been very brisk of late, and parties who have worked it up into butter and cheese thought they had what printers call a "fat take." The business promises to be less profitable in the future.

The highest point in wheat last winter was reached Dec. 29. The up rush was a little early this year, and the question is raised, Will not the top point be found to occur earlier this winter? We have not yet been to anything like the top figure then reached, but it will be remembered that it settled back from that to about $1.14 at the close of May, and the last named figure was protested against as too high. There was not last winter a greater blockade in the elevators than is threatened now, in spite of the large increase in our storage-room. We note a discrimination yesterday of 4c per bu against wheat that could not be placed in store.

The following figures may help those not in the spot part of the wheat trade to understand the situation:

Cash wheat in Chicago	$1.09
Freight to New York	.21
Storage here	1¼
Expenses, loading, etc	½
Commissions and expenses in New York	1½
Cost per bu	$1.33¼
Price in New York	1.22
Loss on shipment	.11¼

To the cost in New York add 1c for loading, gives the price per bushel free on board there as $1.23:

Equals, per quarter	41s 0d
Ocean insurance	4d
Freight	5s 6d
Corn, etc., in London	1s 4d
Discount on exchange	4d
Cost in London	48s 6d
London quotation	47s 6d
Loss on shipment	1s

That is, New York is quoted 1s per quarter, or 3c per bu, too high for shipment to London, and Chicago is 11¼c too high for shipment to New York. Total, 14¼c per bu to the disfavor of shipments to London, as based on the quotations of yesterday.

GRAIN RECEIPTS AT BUFFALO.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Dec. 1 publishes tables showing how much of Chicago's grain and that of other lake ports passes through that city en route to a market, and submits to toll at that gate. We copy some figures. The following shows the imports of grain into Buffalo, by lake, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 30, 1880, as compared with previous years:

	Flour, brls.	Grain, bu.	Grain, incl'g flour, bu.
1880	1,305,688	104,726,335	111,254,775
1879	909,804	72,602,808	77,152,363
1878	898,895	76,929,435	81,423,760
1877	633,972	60,473,853	63,643,718
1876	777,283	44,552,680	48,439,095
1875	956,496	52,289,357	57,271,832
1874	1,311,492	54,967,637	61,524,617
1873	1,080,463	65,190,305	70,592,620
1872	750,490	58,284,568	62,037,018
1871	1,218,329	59,932,108	66,023,747
1870	1,391,787	37,643,505	44,602,440
1869	1,568,021	35,635,386	43,443,367

CANAL EXPORTS.

The following exhibit shows the amount of flour and grain shipped from Buffalo by canal from the opening of navigation to Nov. 30, for the last four years:

Canal opened.	1877. May 8.	1878. April 15.	1879. May 8.	1880. April 30.
Flour, brls	4,169	2,421	4,652	19,716
Wheat, bu	13,337,972	25,605,577	29,093,053	29,849,917
Corn, bu	29,751,791	25,656,287	21,500,262	40,420,117
Oats, bu	3,407,260	4,327,117	903,873	1,606,836
Barley, bu*	1,234,577	1,121,285	505,410	151,438
Rye, bu	977,354	1,823,136	1,445,401	425,897
Total, bu	48,631,954	58,735,590	54,118,239	71,850,696

*Barley-malt included.

CANAL TOLLS.

The annexed statement shows the aggregate receipts of canal tolls at Buffalo from the opening of navigation to Nov. 30, inclusive, in the years indicated:

1880	$736,651.10	1874	$1,198,662.98
1879	591,535.12	1873	1,415,493.30
1878	628,873.81	1872	1,415,950.62
1877	467,792.81	1871	1,469,816.17
1876	445,540.83	1870	1,058,625.02
1875	789,731.35	1869	1,643,186.48

BOATS CLEARED SINCE OPENING.

1880	10,623	1874	7,628
1879	8,676	1873	9,061
1878	9,027	1872	8,658
1877	6,908	1871	8,795
1876	4,850	1870	6,780
1875	6,349	1869	6,700

RAILWAY EXPORTS.

The following table shows the shipments by rail of grain received here by lake from the 1st of January to Nov. 30, during the years named:

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Wheat, bu	7,708,586	8,028,882	7,724,039	8,061,725
Corn, bu	3,568,254	9,131,765	6,800,906	18,774,663
Oats, bu	425,028	240,655	188,223	447,889
Barley bu	190,355	142,951	77,114	32,349
Rye, bu	39,897	223,310	81,301	259,433
Total	11,932,119	17,834,363	14,881,300	28,176,670

These figures show that the rail shipments of grain Eastward from Buffalo for the year amount to 28,176,670 against 14,881,300 last year—just double. The canal shipments also show an increase of nearly 18,000,000 bu over the largest preceding year, and 18,000,000 over last year, and afford a very encouraging exhibition of the ability of the State's water-way to meet the increasing demands of transportation. The tolls on all State canals to Nov. 22, 1880, foot up $1,155,000 against $941,000 in 1879.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and weak. Pork was sold freely at the outside by a local packer, and this brought out a big line of long pork held by a firm of speculators. The result was a break, though prices were higher early. Lard was relatively firm being quoted 3d higher in Liverpool. Meats were very weak, because of the paucity of buying orders for two or three weeks past. This has induced a rather rapid piling up of pork here, and packers say the trade is in a demoralized condition, as foreign buyers think our big run of hogs should give them lower prices, while speculative quotations have been kept up by free buying of pork and lard. The demand for meats would perhaps be somewhat better but for the scarcity of freight room.

MESS PORK—Declined 25@27½c, and closed 12½@15c below the latest prices of Wednesday, at $13.45 seller January, $13.60 seller February, and about $12.00 seller the month, with $13.25 for new, spot. Sales were reported of 75 brls new at $13.30, spot; 2,750 brls seller December at $11.90@12.10; 47,000 brls seller January at $13.32½@13.65; and 73,750 brls seller February at $13.45@13.85. Total, 123,575 brls.

LARD—Declined 2½c per 100 lbs, but closed on 'Change 2½c above the latest prices of Wednesday, at $8.52½@8.55 spot or seller December, $8.62½@8.65 seller January, and $8.75@8.77½ seller February. Sales were reported of 200 tcs spot at $8.62½; 22,000 tcs seller January at $8.57½@8.70; and 27,500 tcs seller February at $8.67½@8.82½. Total, 49,700 tcs.

MEATS—Sales were reported of 500 boxes shoulders at 4¼c; 1,000,000 lbs short ribs at $6.75@6.77½ seller January and $6.87½@6.90 seller February; 600 boxes long and short clears at 6⅞c; 715,000 lbs green hams at 7¼c for 14-lb averages, 6¾c for 15-lb do, 6¾@6⅞c for 16-lb do, and 6½c for 20-lb do. The market was weak, with few export orders. The hams above noted were in good demand by curers, but easier in sympathy with middles. Prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows at 2 o'clock for full-cured cuts, unless otherwise specified:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$6.75	$4.10	$6.70	$6.87½
Do, boxed	6.95	4.30	6.90	7.12½
December, loose	6.75	4.10	6.70	6.87½
January, loose	6.77½	4.20	6.80	7.00

Short ribs, seller January, closed at $6.75@6.77½. Long clears quoted at $6.60 loose and $6.80 boxed; Cumberlands, 7¼@7½c boxed; long cut hams, 7¾@8c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 7¾@8¼c for 16@16 average; green hams, same average, 6¾@6⅞c.

Bacon quoted at 5¼@5½c for shoulders, 7¾@8c for short ribs, 7¾@8c for short clears, 9¾@10c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5@5½c and yellow at 4@4½c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.00@7.25 for mess, $8.00@8.25 for extra mess, and $16.50@17.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 5¾@6c for city and 5¼@5½c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and firm. Exporters were taking little, chiefly because freight-room was scarce, and the local trade was quiet. Holders were firm in their views, expecting a more liberal outward movement before long, as the blockade is understood to be rapidly disappearing. Sales were reported of 125 brls winters at $5.25; 400 sacks do on private terms; 300 brls double spring extras, partly at $5.10; 150 brls supers at $3.00; 125 brls do (winter) at $4.75; and 300 brls buckwheat flour at $5.25@5.50. Total equal to 1,280 brls. Exports flours were quoted at $4.75@5.75 for good to choice, and rye flour at $4.90@5.00.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in fair supply and weak for want of freight-room. Sales were 9 cars bran at $10.25@10.75; 7 cars middlings and shorts at $10.50@16.00; 2 cars feed at $14.00@14.75; and 1 car wheat screenings at $15.00. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $15.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and irregular; generally quoted weak, but averaging nearly the same as the previous day. The market declined ⅜c, and closed at about the latest prices of Wednesday. Liverpool was reported a shade dearer, and private cables noted a firmer tone, but our receipts were larger and expected to increase with the filling up of the new elevator, while the volume of shipments reported was miserably small. A good many operators talked early as if they expected a panic, stating that their correspondence warranted the belief that outsiders will not long sustain the market so high above other places as it is now. The market started out strong at about 1c advance, part of it, however, having been gained irregularly after the call of Wednesday afternoon. There were buying orders on hand for about 500,000 bu, and holders were strengthened by the European news. The market soon weakened, and kept going down till late in the session, in sympathy with weakness in stocks in New York. Cash lots of No. 2 were in fair demand, closing at $1.09⅜ for car-loads, and $1.09⅝ for round lots. Seller January opened at $1.11¼@1.11⅜, touched $1.11⅝, declined to $1.10⅜, and reacted to $1.10⅝ at the close. Seller February ranged at $1.11¼@1.12⅛, closing at $1.11⅝. December was quiet at $1.09¼@1.10⅛, closing at $1.10⅛. Spot sales were reported of 67,600 bu No. 2 at $1.09¼@1.09⅝; 13,600 bu No. 3 at 92@93c; 1,200 bu do in Central at 90c; 2,000 bu rejected at 74@76c; 9,600 bu by sample at 45c@$1.00¼. Total, 94,000 bu. Also 4,000 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.09¼@1.09⅜.

WINTER WHEAT—Was dull at a discount of fully 8c on red, which declined 1c per bu, and closed tame at $1.06, though with little offering. The lower grades were also weak. Sales were reported of 5,200 bu No. 2 red at $1.06; 1,200 bu No. 2 winter at 94c; 8,000 bu No. 3, in "good houses," at 94@94½c; 1,300 bu rejected at 92@93c; and 2,400 bu by sample at 90c@$1.03. Total, 18,000 bu. Also 400 bu No. 2 mixed at $1.03.

CORN—Was more active and easier; the market declined ¾@1c, and closed ⅝@¾c below the latest prices of Wednesday. The British markets were quoted steady and firm, but our receipts were larger, with small shipments, and the downward tendency in wheat made corn holders more willing to sell. Shippers seemed indifferent about operating, giving scarcity of freight-room as a reason for dullness, but the current offerings were about all taken. There was rather less anxiety to sell futures at the decline, and May was relatively firm; it opened at 47⅛@47¼c, declined to 46⅜c, reacted to 47c, and closed at 46⅝c bid. Seller June ranged at 46@46⅜c, February at 43⅜@43¾c, January at 42@42⅞c, and December at 41½@42¼c,—the latter closing at 41⅝c. Spot sales were reported of 132,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 41⅝@42c; 4,600 bu high new mixed at 38¼@38⅝c; 31,600 bu rejected and new mixed at 37⅜@37¾c; 18,600 bu by sample at 38@38⅜c on track; 22,400 bu do at 39@43c free on board cars; and 2,000 bu ears at 41@42c. Total, 211,200 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active, closing ⅛@¼c lower. The market opened stronger, but fell off fully 1c afterwards, some of the longs offering property so freely that many thought they were unloading. The trading was principally in January and May. Deliveries on December contracts were reported to have been fair, but few lots came to the surface. The receipts were fair, and the shipments moderate. Samples were rather slow. Seller December sold at 32½c off to 32¼c, closing at 32½c. January opened at 33⅛c, and closed at 32½@32¾c. May started at 37⅛c, and declined to 36⅜c, closing at 36⅜@36½c. Cash No. 2 closed at 32¼c, and rejected were slow at 28⅝@29c. Cash sales were reported of 31,600 bu No. 2 at 32¼@33⅛c; 1,200 bu rejected at 28⅝@29c; 11,000 bu by sample at 30@35⅛c on track; and 32,500 bu at 32⅝@33c for mixed and 33¾@36c for white, free on board. Total, 77,000 bu.

RYE—Was dull and lower, declining ⅜@1c per bu. The offerings were small and there was little inquiry. Car lots were taken at 89c. Seller the month was nominal at 89c, and January at 89½@90c. February was quoted at 91@91½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 89@91c; 1,100 bu at 89@92c on track. Total, 3,100 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and 1@3c lower. The market gave way under the big arrivals, 104 cars being inspected in. Buyers held off, taking only a few bright samples and a few car lots from store. January was quoted at $1.07 sellers, with $1.05 bid, and No. 2 sold at $1.04; No. 3 was 70@73c, and No. 4 sold at 57c, and cars in N.W. at 65c; No. 5 brought 53c; January No. 3 sold at 73c. Cash sales were reported of 500 bu No. 2 at $1.04; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 72@73c; 5,000 bu No. 4 at 57@65c, outside in N.W.; 500 bu No. 5 at 53c; 13,000 bu by sample at 57@$1.04 on track, and 10,200 bu at 61@95c, delivered. Total, 31,200 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was weak, and closed ⅛c lower, at $1.10⅝@1.10¾ for January and at $1.11⅞@1.12⅛ for February. Sales 895,000 bu at $1.10⅝@1.10⅞ for January, $1.11⅝@1.11¾ for February, and $1.09¼@1.09⅜ for December. Corn was steady, closing at 42@42⅛c for January and at 46⅜@46¾c for May. Sales 165,000 bu at 41⅝c for December, 42⅛c for January, and 46⅜@47c for May. Oats were easier, closing at 32½@32⅝c for December, 32⅝@33c for January, and 36⅜c for May. Sales 160,000 bu at 32½@33⅛c for January, 32⅝c for February, and 36⅜@36⅝c for May. Mess pork closed 5@7½c lower, at $13.37½@13.40 for January and at $13.52½@13.55 for February. Sales 33,000 brls at $11.92½@12.00 for December, $13.32½@13.40 for January, and $13.52½@13.55 for February. Lard closed at $8.60@8.62½ for January and $8.72½@8.75 for February. Sales 5,750 tcs at $8.60@8.65 for January and $8.72½@8.75 for February. Short-ribs were easier, sales being reported of 200,000 lbs at $6.87½ for February and $6.77½ for January.

After the call wheat was quoted at $1.10 seller January.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand at current prices. Quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6 @7
Green, self-working	5 @6¼
Red-tipped, do	5 @5½
Inferior and common	3½@4
Crooked	2 @4

BUTTER—This market presented the same general features as on the preceding days of the week. For good to choice table butter the demand was active and the late advance was thoroughly sustained, while the poorer sorts remained under neglect and showed considerable irregularity. Quotations were as follows:

Creamery	32 @35	Ladle-packed	17 @21
Dairy, choice	25 @30	Packing stock	12 @15
Dairy, fair to good	22 @24	Grease	8 @10

BAGGING—In the bagging market there was only a light business doing. The few orders received were filled at the quotations given below:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 @16¼
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13¾@14
Lewiston	20	Gunnies, double	22 @23
American	20	Wool sacks	38 @43

CHEESE—Not much was doing in this branch beyond filling small orders from the Western and Southern trade. Exporters were idle, and Eastern buyers also were holding off. Prices were easy as given below:

Full cream, September and October	12¼@12¾
Full cream, August	11 @12
Part skim	9 @10
Full skim	4 @6
Low grades	4 @5

COAL—Prices of all kinds of coal were firmly held. The "scare" about a coal famine is, however, subsiding, and it would not be surprising should there be a reaction in anthracite. We quote:

Anthracite	$7.50	Blossburg	$6.50
Erie & Brier Hill	7.50	Cannel	7.50
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Indiana block	5.50
Piedmont	6.00	Wilmington	4.50

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were quoted dull and easy at $1.15@1.20 for pork barrels, and $1.35@1.40 for lard tierces.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales were reported of 3 cars at $5.25 per 100 lbs. The receipts were light, and the demand wholly from packers.

EGGS—Were quoted at 25@27c for fresh, and at 23@25c for storehouse lots.

FISH—Lake fish were strong at the advance established earlier in the week. There was a steady market for other descriptions. Trade was dull, as is usually the case at this stage of the season:

Whitefish, No. 1, ½-brl	$ 6.25 @ 6.50
Whitefish, family, ½-brl	3.50 @ 3.60
Trout, ½-brl	4.75 @ 4.80
Mackerel—Extra bloaters	18.00 @20.00
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00 @15.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, kits	1.25 @ 1.30
Mackerel—Family, kits	95 @ 1.00
Codfish—George's, 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Grand bank	5.00
Codfish—Dressed	8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.00
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.50
Herring—Holland, keg	1.05 @ 1.10
Herring—Scaled, box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl	8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Continued activity is reported by dealers in this line of goods, and prices show decided firmness all around. Apples, peaches, raisins, and currants are specially strong. Nuts are selling freely at full prices. We quote:

FOREIGN.	
Dates	$ 6 @ 6¾
Figs, layers, new	19 @ 21
Turkish prunes, old	4¾@ 5
Do, new	7 @ 7¼
Raisins, layers, new	2.35 @2.40
Raisins, London layers, new	2.75 @2.80
Raisins, Valencia, new	9¼@ 9¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel, old	2.10 @2.20
Do, new	2.45 @2.55
Zante currants, old	6 @ 6¼
Do, new	6¾@ 7
Citron	25¼@ 26
DOMESTIC.	
Apples, evaporated	8¾@ 9¾
Apples, Eastern, new	4¾@ 5
Apples, Southern, new	4 @ 4¾
Peaches, unpared, halves, new	6¼@ 6¾
Raspberries	28 @ 29
Blackberries, new	5 @ 5½
Pitted cherries	19 @ 19½
NUTS.	
Filberts	10 @ 11
Almonds, Tarragona	17 @ 19
Naples walnuts	12½@ 13
Brazils	7 @ 7½
Pecans	9 @ 10

GREEN FRUITS—Were in local request. No large lots are moving. Apples are held firmly, and in some cases above the market, holders being in no haste to sell. Quotations:

Grapes, per lb	6 @ 7
Apples, per brl	1.50 @ 2.00
Cranberries, per brl	6.00 @ 7.00
Lemons, per box	4.50
Southern oranges, per brl	4.50 @ 5.50
California pears, per box	4.00 @ 5.00
Malaga grapes, per keg	7.00 @ 8.00

GROCERIES—Sugars were not quite so stiff as on the preceding days of the week. The arrival during the present week of several propellers with fair cargoes of sugar has temporarily relieved the scarcity, and the market yesterday eased off ⅛c. The demand continues active. Coffees were moving freely at steady rates. Sirups, molasses, rice, and spices were firm. We quote:

RICE.	
Carolina	5¾@ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¾
Rangoon	5¾@ 6
COFFEE.	
Java	24 @28
Mocha	25 @28
Maracaibo	15 @17
Rio, fancy	16¼@16¾
Rio, prime to choice	16 @16½
Rio, fair to good	15¼@15¾
Rio, common	12 @13
Rio, roasting	11¼@12¼
SUGARS.	
Patent cut-loaf	10¼@10½
Crushed	10¼@10½
Powdered	10¼@10½
Granulated standard	10 @10¼
Do, not standard	10 @10¼
A standard	9¾@ 9⅞
A No. 2	9½@ 9¾
Extra C	9¼@ 9½
No. 1	9 @ 9¼
Yellow	8¾@ 9
N. O. extra white	9¼@ 9½
N. O. white	9 @ 9¼
N. O. medium	8¼@ 8¾
N. O. seconds	7 @ 8
N. O. open kettle	6¾@ 7¼
SIRUPS.	
Choice corn or sugar	40 @42
Prime corn or sugar	38 @40
Fair to good corn or sugar	32 @34
Blackstrap	26 @27
N. O. molasses, new	45 @50
SPICES.	
Allspice	19 @20
Cloves	42 @44
Cassia	21 @23
Pepper	17 @18
Nutmegs	95 @98

HAY—Timothy was active and firmer, selling up to $16.00. The offerings were moderate and shippers were bidding for the hay. Prairie was slow and easy. The offerings were higher, and buyers were holding off:

No. 1 timothy, ton	$15.00@16.00
No. 2 timothy, ton	14.00@14.50
Mixed	12.50@13.00
Upland prairie	12.00@12.50
No. 1 prairie	10.50@11.00

HIDES—Were in fair request at unaltered prices. The talk is that hides are weakening, but prices are not yet quoted lower:

Green-cured, light, lb	9½@10
Green cured, heavy	9¼
Damaged hides	7
Calf, lb	14 @15
Dry salted, lb	14
Dry flint, No. 1	17
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	35

HONEY—Was slow at 15@20c per lb. The offerings were liberal, and buyers are taking small lots only.

HOPS—Were quiet and steady at 20@22c for New York, 25c for California, and 15@18c for Wisconsin samples.

LUMBER—The sales were fair at unchanged prices. The shipments include lumber that was sold some time ago, but dealers have not been able to ship it owing to the scarcity of cars. A few loads are coming by lake, but they cut a small figure. Quotations:

First and second clear, 2 inch	$ 47.00
First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	48.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	45.00
Third clear, do	38.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	43.00
Third clear, do	37.00
First and second clear dressed siding	20.00
Common dressed siding	18.50
Flooring, second common dressed	32.00
Box-boards, 13 inch	17.00@43.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	35.00@37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	30.00@33.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	24.00@28.00
Fencing, first quality	12.50@13.50
Fencing No. 2	10.50@11.50
Common boards, 12@20 ft	12.00@14.00
Common boards, No. 2, 12 and 18 ft	10.00@11.00
Common stuff	10.50@11.50
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	12.00@20.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft under	11.00@12.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, standard and choice	2.50@ 2.65
Shingles, extra	2.75@ 2.90
Shingles, clear	3.10@ 3.25

LEAD—Car-loads were quoted at $4.50 per 100 lbs, and small lots at $4.75. The market is dull, the cold weather having checked the sale of lead.

METALS AND TINNER'S STOCK—Trade continues fair. The iron dealers report a stronger tone in the market, and think rates are likely to range above $2.30 soon. Metals were not changed. Quotations:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., box	$ 7.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	9.00
Tin-plates, 11x20, IC., roofing	5.50
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.50
Pig-tin, lb	24@ 25
Bar-tin	26
Solder	14@ 16
Bar-lead	7
Lead pipe	8¼
Copper bottoms, lb	32
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	32
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	35
Planished, cut to size	37
Sheet-zinc, lb	8@ 8¼
Sheet-iron, No. 24	4.10
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26	4.30
Sheet-iron, No. 27	4.50
Common bar-iron rates	2.30
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	14@ 15
American planished iron, "B"	10¼
American do, "A"	12
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	11@ 13
Fence wire, lb	4

Discount on galvanized iron is 35 per cent on Juniata and 35 to 40 on charcoal.

NAILS—Were steady at $2.90 rates.

OILS—A fair trade was doing and the market was steady at the prices given below:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 24¼
Carbon, 110 test	14¼
Carbon, 150 test	16¼
Carbon, 175 test	24
Lard, winter strained	57
Lard, No. 1	48
Lard, No. 2	45
Linseed, raw	65
Linseed, boiled	68
Sperm	1.30@1.35
Whale, winter bleached	67
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	95
Neatsfoot oil, extra	75
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	65
Bank oil	45
Straits	50
Turpentine	48
Miner's oil	56@ 58
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	11
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	15
Gasoline, 87 degrees	22½

POULTRY AND GAME—Were dull and easy. The offerings of poultry were inferior in quality, and local wants appeared to be small. Game was also slow. Dressed chickens were quoted at 5@6c, turkeys at 7@9c, and ducks and geese at 7@8c per lb. Prairie chickens were $4.50@5.00, quail $1.00@1.10, wild ducks $1.75@2.50, and venison saddles 10@11c per lb.

POTATOES—Were 65@80c from store. The sales are light. Buyers are taking small lots at a time in anticipation of larger offerings soon. No sales of car-loads were reported. They are quoted nearly as high as store-lots.

SEEDS—Timothy was slow and easier, prime selling late at $2.38, and was generally quoted at $2.40; sales were made at $2.35@2.40. There appeared to be little demand, and the stock here is said to be rather large. Clover was salable at $4.60@4.70. The demand for it is partly speculative. The clover crop is believed to be deficient in choice seed. Flax-seed sold at $1.15 on the basis of pure, and sowing seed was quoted at $1.25@1.30.

SALT—Following are the quotations:

Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.50
Dairy, with bags	2.25@2.50
Dairy, without sacks	1.50
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.00
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.00

VINEGAR—Sells at 8@9c for "acids" to 18@20c for extra white wine. Pure cider vinegar is quoted at 14@16c.

WHISKY—Was in good demand at 1c advance. Sales were reported of 600 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.13 for highwines.

WOOL—Continues quiet and steady. Orders are principally from Western mills, and usually for small lots. The stock is firmly held. Quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	47@50
Coarse and dingy tub	40@44
Fine unwashed fleece	21@24
Coarse unwashed fleece	20@25
Medium unwashed fleece	26@28
Medium washed fleece	40@43
Fine washed fleece	38@42
Coarse washed fleece	35@37

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	3,500	52,563	157
Tuesday	5,102	53,489	1,182
Wednesday	7,643	51,277	882
Thursday	6,000	50,000	1,500
Total	22,145	207,329	4,241
Same time last week	23,889	203,056	2,919
Shipments—			
Monday	1,487	2,636	....
Tuesday	897	1,997	....
Wednesday	2,739	1,438	....
Total	5,123	6,071	....

By the closing of the East St. Louis Beef Canning establishment, which occurred on Friday last, a large number of hands will be thrown out of employment. The *Globe-Democrat* says:

The suspension of operations will be for a period of about four months. The reason given by the officers of the company for closing up is that the expenses during the winter season are too heavy, and would entail considerable loss. Besides, it has been customary to close at this season of the year. The only hands that will suffer are the women, many if not all the men being able to secure employment at stock-yards and elsewhere.

CATTLE—Fair activity characterized the general market, and values were without important change. For anything below choice, however, the feeling was weak,—concessions being the order of the day. New York and other Eastern markets are considerably "off" on common and medium grades from last week's prices, and, as our receipts of those descriptions continue pretty full, there was considerable pressure in the direction of low prices, but the market held up remarkably well,—the average decline not exceeding 5c. Choice and extra, though in larger supply than for several days previous, were firmly held, under a good shipping and export demand. Fat butchers' cows and fair to good mixed lots were taken at full figures, but inferior grades not wanted except at a reduction. Sales ranged from $2.00@2.35 for scrubs, to $5.80@6.10 for extra. At prices ranging from $5.00 upward aggregated between 700 and 800 head. Shippers bought mostly at $3.75@5.00. Stockers, unless of good quality, were not readily salable, the supply of poor to medium grades being too plentiful. Veals were in demand at $3.50@5.50 per 100 lbs, and stock calves at $8.00@15.00 per head. The receipts of calves have mostly fallen off of late. The general market finished quiet and steady:

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$5.75@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	5.00@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.40@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.50@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.15
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.15
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.40

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
11	1,922	$6.10	25	1,290	$3.80
34	1,530	5.55	15	1,156	4.12½
16	1,407	5.50	30	1,195	4.00
20	1,627	5.90	16	1,301	4.10
17	1,474	5.35	16	1,063	3.60
17	1,475	5.15	16	1,213	3.75
16	1,494	5.40	20	1,110	3.40
80	1,486	5.80	12	1,126	3.10
99	1,513	5.60	40	960	3.25
78	1,565	5.50	63 Texas	1,035	3.25
16	1,543	5.55	17	1,072	3.15
47	1,485	5.10	23	930	3.10
111	1,347	5.05	11	895	3.40
35	1,350	5.00	22	942	3.00
68	1,381	4.85	26	724	3.00
71	1,301	4.70	28 stockers	741	2.90
88	1,314	4.75	10	940	2.80
97	1,314	4.50	53 Texas	861	2.80
18	1,357	4.55	16	902	2.80
56	1,258	4.30	17	709	2.80
35	1,340	4.35	21	798	2.75
18	1,229	4.30	17 stockers	694	2.70
16	1,250	4.50	20	1,078	2.70
34	1,279	4.20	47	808	2.60
24	1,297	4.20	21	1,013	2.55
28	1,268	4.12½	15	799	2.60
16	1,340	4.12½	23	901	2.50
18	1,176	4.00	25 cows	989	2.35
16	1,207	4.00	11 cows	927	2.35
34	1,258	4.30	13 cows	874	2.30
19	1,210	4.10	26 cows	791	2.25
20	1,223	3.90	11	781	2.25
62	1,095	3.75	15	903	2.15
16	1,086	3.70			

HOGS—It was a dull and drooping market. Early estimates placed the receipts at from 50,000 to 54,000, and as prices for hog products were again reported "off," the market for the live animal continued depressed. Some trading was done early at about the closing quotations of Wednesday, but the market grew weaker as the day advanced, and before noon a decline of 5@10c had taken place. All grades were quiet, but common mixed and poor light were especially hard to move, no one appearing to want them even at the reduced prices. Of the latter class there were numerous sales at $3.75@4.00, while there were not a few lots for which holders would have been thankful for any kind of a bid. Country shippers must begin to realize the folly of sending such "truck" to market at the present time, when there is a superabundance of good hogs. The market finished weak at $4.25@4.60 for common to best light; at $4.35@4.85 for poor to choice heavy, and at $3.50@4.15 for inferior grades. All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows, and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
91	303	$5.00	47	251	$4.70	75	197	4.60
79	285	4.90	67	256	4.70	41	208	$4.60
28	318	4.90	51	308	4.70	167	178	4.60
45	338	4.90	168	277	4.70	106	218	4.55
48	197	4.85	24	302	4.70	39	208	4.55
[illegible]	261	4.85	193	322	4.70	36	198	4.55
51	250	4.85	52	294	4.70	577	166	4.55
81	250	4.85	62	280	4.70	151	281	4.50
46	217	4.85	65	239	4.70	58	180	4.40
49	328	4.85	150	266	4.70	25	168	4.35
[illegible]	341	4.80	123	231	4.70	45	171	4.25
200	236	4.80	42	280	4.70	68	229	4.25
101	256	4.80	27	291	4.70	196	164	3.95
64	273	4.80	76	270	4.65	326	163	3.95
68	308	4.80	29	185	4.60	90	193	3.95
58	308	4.80	25	256	4.60	44	219	3.65
62	388	4.75	37	180	4.60	133	162	3.90
33	280	4.75	45	256	4.60	79	185	3.90
42	322	4.75	50	305	4.60	92	195	3.80
26	270	4.75	45	193	4.60	75	145	3.80
26	271	4.75	62	214	4.60	47	257	3.60
37	268	4.75	34	274	4.60	50	205	3.40
58	296	4.75	30	186	4.60	34	227	3.60
60	280	4.75						

SHEEP—A fairly steady market was experienced. Sales were on a basis of $2.75@4.50 ₩ 100 lbs for inferior to choice.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
90	92	$4.00	90	87	$3.50	106	75	$3.45
36	89	3.70						

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—CATTLE—In good demand for all good grades; fat shipping steers, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, sold at $5.30@5.40, and extra heavy, 1,600 lbs and upward, $5.75@6.00; light steers, $4.25@4.75; good butchers' steers, $3.50@4.00; mixed lots butchers' stuff, $2.50@3.25; fine heifers, $3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.25; corn-fed Texans, $3.25@3.75; receipts, 1,600; shipments, 500.

SHEEP—Firmer for best grades; choice to fancy, $3.75@4.25; fair to choice muttons, $3.00@3.75.

HOGS—Lower and little doing; Yorkers and Baltimores, $3.90@4.15; mixed packing, $4.35@4.60; butchers' to fancy, $4.65@4.75; receipts, 19,800; shipments, 300.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—BEEVES—Receipts 500; no buyers in the market-place; 9 car-loads for exportation direct, and 26 car-loads held over; dressed beef barely steady at 6@7½c; shipments to-day 100 live cattle, 600 quarters beef, 100 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,500; a very tame market; easier prices; common to good sheep, 3¾@5c; prime and extra, 5¼@5½c; lambs, 4¾@5¼c; with a deck-load of extra Canada lambs, 92 lbs, at 6c.

SWINE—Receipts 7,300; market slow for live at $4.50@4.70, the outside price for four car-loads of good Ohio hogs, 187 lbs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 715; market steady and unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 600; market dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,580; good demand; full prices of Wednesday; Yorkers, $4.45@4.50; selected York weights to city butchers, $4.55@4.60; heavy and medium fair to good, $4.30@4.65; very few good heavy here; quotable at $4.70@4.85 for medium quality; heavy, $4.30@4.55; pigs, $4.15@4.20.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 2.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts the past week, 5,406; shipments, 3,775; market steady; native shippers, $3.75@5.25; native stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.70; native cows, $2.00@3.00; grass Texans, $2.00@2.75; half-breeds, $2.40@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts the past week, 44,907; shipments, 245; active but lower; choice, $4.45@4.50; light shipping and mixed packing, $4.15@4.40.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 306 head; selling slow for common and medium; good to extra sell fast at full yesterday's prices; common, $3.50@4.00; fair to good, 1,200 to 14,00, at $4.40@4.80; prime, 1,500 to 1,600, at $5.25@5.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 600; Philadelphias, $4.40@4.70; Yorkers, $4.30@4.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200 head; selling same as yesterday; feeling fair.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—HOGS—Steady for good heavy, dull for others; common, $3.85@4.20; light, $4.25@4.40; packing, $4.45@4.65; butchers', $4.60@4.70. Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 800.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 2.—HOGS—Steady at $4.35@4.80. Receipts, 8,800; shipments, 2,400.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Dec. 2—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 9s 9d. Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 10d; spring, No. 1, 10s 1d; No. 2, 8s 9d; white, No. 1, 10s 11d; No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn—New, No. 1, 5s 8½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 69s. Lard, 46s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—COTTON—Moderate demand; 6 11-16@6¾d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,500.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 11½d; refined, 8@8½d.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—TALLOW—Fine American, 38s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 10¾@11¼d; refined, 8¼@8¾d.

LINSEED OIL—£26@£26 5s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 3d@5s 6d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—33s 6d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 2.—PETROLEUM—24f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 9s 9d@12s. Winter wheat, 9s 10d@10s 2d; spring, 8s 9d@9s 1d; white, 9s 3d@9s 11d; club, 9s 11@10s 6d. Corn, 5s 8½d. Pork, 69s. Lard, 46s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—Wheat steady; red winter, 10s; No. 2 spring, 9s 9d; No. 3 do, 9s 4d. Corn not much doing at 5s 9d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand; No. 2 spring and red winter advanced 6d. Corn not much doing. Arrived—Wheat firm and a shade higher. Corn firm. To arrive—Wheat in fair demand and firm; California and red winter (at London) advanced 6d. Corn steady. Pork, 69s. Lard 3d higher at 46s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, 41s; short clear quiet at 42s. Tallow, 36s. Cheese, 66s. Beef, 57s.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat steady. Corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer; fair average No. 2 spring, 47s 6d; fair average red winter, 49s 6d. Corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firm. Corn steady. Fair average quality of American spring for shipment during the present and following month, 47s 6d; do American red winter do, 48s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—COTTON—Firm at 12@12⅛c; futures easy: December, 12.08c; January, 12.21c; February, 12.37c; March, 12.52c; April, 12.65c; May, 12.77c; June, 12.88c; July, 12.96c.

FLOUR—Heavy; receipts, 26,009 brls; shipments, 13,000 brls; super State Western, $3.90@4.25; common to good extra, $4.30@5.20; good to choice, $5.25@6.75; white wheat extra, $5.15@5.50; extra Ohio, $5.00@6.95; St. Louis, $5.00@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.50@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; receipts, 117,000 bu; shipments, 147,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.16½@1.17½; No. 2 spring, $1.17½; ungraded red, $1.15@1.28½; No. 3 do, $1.26½@1.21½; No. 2 do, $1.24@1.25½; No. 1 do, $1.30@1.31; mixed winter, $1.21@1.21½; ungraded white, $1.16@1.22; No. 2 do, $1.17@1.18½; No. 1 do, $1.20@1.21; No. 2 red, December, $1.24½@1.25½; January, $1.27½@1.28½; February, $1.30@1.31½. Corn heavy; receipts, 62,000 bu; shipments, 32,000 bu; ungraded, 60@61½c; No. 3, 57½c; No. 2, 60c store, 61¼@61½c afloat; new No. 2, 60c; No. 2 white, 61@61½c; yellow Western, 61½c; No. 2 December, 61½@61½c; January, 62@62½c; February, 63½@63c. Oats weak; receipts, 41,000 bu; Western mixed, 42@44½c; white do, 45@50c.

HAY—In fair demand.

HOPS—Quiet but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining, 7½@7⅝c. Molasses—New Orleans in moderate demand at 40@54c. Rice steady, with a fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Stronger; United, 91½c; crude, 6¼@7½c; refined, 9½c.

TALLOW—Unsettled; 6½@6⅝c.

RESIN—Steady; $1.75@1.80.

TURPENTINE—Dull and weak; 45c.

EGGS—Firm for prime at 30@31c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $14.12½. Beef steady; fairly active. Cut meats dull and heavy; long clear middles, $8.50; short clear, $8.00. Lard stronger; prime steam, $9.05.

BUTTER—In fair demand for choice at 13@28c.

CHEESE—Dull and unsettled at 10@12½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 2.—FLOUR—Dull; nothing doing except in small lots for local trade. Rye flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; rejected, on track, $1.13; No. 2 red, elevator, car lots, $1.23½; No. 2 red, December, $1.23½ bid, $1.23¾ asked; January, $1.26½ bid, $1.26¾ asked; February, $1.28¾ bid, $1.29 asked. Corn dull; old yellow Western on track, 61½@62½c; sail mixed, December, 58½c bid, 58¾c asked; January, 58¾c bid, 59c asked; February, 58½c bid, 59¼c asked. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; No. 1 white, 46c; No. 2 do, 45½@45¾c; No. 3 do, 44½@45c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Beef, mess, $12.00; India mess, $28.00. Mess pork—Old, $14.00@14.50; new, $15.50@16.00. Hams—Smoked, 9½@10½c; pickled, 8@8½c. Lard—Prime steam, $9.00@9.12½; kettle, $9.25.

BUTTER—Active and firm for choice grades; creamery extra, 35c; do good to choice, 31@34c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.), 28@30c; Western Reserve extra, 24c; do good to choice, 18@22c.

EGGS—Steady; 30@31c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; 9c.

WHISKY—Strong; $1.16.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,300 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, 68,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 2.—FLOUR—Dull and heavy and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western a shade higher, closing weak and dull; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and December, $1.22½; January, $1.25¾@1.26; February, $1.28¾@1.28¾; March, $1.31¼@1.31¾. Corn—Western quiet; Western mixed, spot, 59c; December, 58¾c for old; 57¾c bid for new; January, 58¾@59c; steamer, 54c. Oats scarce and higher; Western white, 46@47c; do mixed, 44@45c. Rye dull at $1.00@1.04.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; prime to choice Western packed, 16@23c; roll, 18@22c.

EGGS—Firm; fresh, 27@28c; limed, 20c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Quiet; Rio cargoes, 11¼@13¼c.

SUGAR—Firm; A soft, 9⅝c.

WHISKY—Firm.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,346 brls; wheat, 118,600 bu; corn, 87,600 bu; oats, 750 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

SALES—Wheat, 466,200 bu; corn, 75,849 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 2.—FLOUR—Easier but not lower.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, but declined; No. 2 red, $1.06¾@1.06 cash; $1.10⅝@1.09¾ January; $1.13¼@1.12¼@1.12⅝@1.12⅜ February; $1.16¼@1.15¼ March; No. 3 do, $1.03⅜@1.03⅜; No. 4 do, 96½c. Corn opened higher, but declined; 44½c cash; 44¼@43⅞c December; 43⅝@43¾c January; 44¾@43¼c February; 44⅜@44¼c March; 46⅝@46c May. Oats stronger and slow at 33½c cash; 34⅛c bid January; 38@37¼c May. Rye dull at 89¼c bid. Barley firm and unchanged.

LEAD—Dull at 4⅜c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Higher at $1.13.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; offered at $13.50 cash and December. Dry salt meats nominally lower; no sales. Bacon dull; nothing doing. Lard dull; $8.50 asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak; superfine, $3.75@4.00; XX, $4.50@4.62½; XXX, $4.75@5.00; high grades, $5.25@6.25.

GRAIN—Corn firm at 70@71c. Oats quiet at 48@49c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet but firm at $2.70.

HAY—Easier; choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $13.75@13.87½. Lard quiet and weak; refined tierce, 9¼@9⅝c; keg, 9¾c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, loose, 4¾@4⅞c; packed, 5c; clear rib, 7⅝c; clear, 7⅞c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 5⅜c; no sides here. Hams—Sugar-cured steady; canvased, 9@10½c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western rectified, $1.07@1.12.

GROCERIES—Coffee active but lower; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11¼@14½c. Sugar dull and unsettled; common to good common, 5⅛@5¾c; fair to fully fair, 6@6⅝c; prime to choice, 6⅝@7c; yellow clarified, 7¾@8c. Molasses active and firm; common, 30@35c; centrifugal, 25@42c; fair, 38@39c; prime to choice, 40@47c. Rice—Demand active; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4½@6¼c.

BRAN—Quiet at $1.10.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, par; sterling exchange, 478½.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine, $4.00@4.25; common extras, $4.50@4.75; Wisconsin extras, $4.75@5.75; Minnesota do, $5.00@6.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $5.62½@6.00; Indiana, $5.75@6.75; St. Louis and Illinois, $5.75@7.00; spring wheat patents, $7.25@8.75; winter do, $6.75@8.25.

GRAIN—Corn easier; mixed and yellow, 66@67½c; high-mixed, 66½c. Oats—Moderate demand; No. 1 and extra white, 49@52c; No. 2 white, 48c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 46@47c. Rye nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 30@33c; choice ladle packed, 21@23c; common to good, 15@23c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 27@28c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls, 3,000 sacks; corn, 44,000 bu; wheat, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; corn, 12,000 bu; wheat, 24,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 2.—FLOUR—Dull and neglected.

GRAIN—Wheat opened ⅛c lower; closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.12½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.08¾; No. 2 at $1.07⅝; December, $1.07⅝; January, $1.08¾; February, $1.10; No. 3 Milwaukee, 92c; No. 4 at 82½c. Corn weak and lower; No. 2 at 41½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 33½c. Rye quiet but steady; No. 1, 87½c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 spring, cash, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Lower; mess pork, $12.25; old, 1$3.35. Lard—Prime steam, $8.60 cash or January.

HOGS—Steady; $4.40@4.80.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 60,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.05½; amber, $1.07½; No. 2 red Wabash, spot and December, $1.07½; January, $1.11½; February, $1.14½; rejected, 97c. Corn steady; high mixed, 44½c; new, 43½c; No. 2 new, 43½c; old, spot, 43¼c; May, 48¾c; new No. 2 white, 43c; rejected 42½c; new, 42¼c. Oats quiet; No. 2 at 34c.

CLOVER SEED—No. 2 Mammoth, $4.50; No. 2 at $4.20.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.40@5.45.

CLOSED—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, January, $1.11½; February, $1.14½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 56,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—COTTON—Dull at 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, but firm; No. 2 amber, $1.07; No. 2 red, $1.08@1.09. Corn—Demand active; prices advanced; No. 2 mixed, 48@49c; new ear, 48@49c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 37@38c. Rye stronger; No. 2 at 90c@$1.00. Barley firm; No. 2 fall, $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $13.00; new, $14.00. Lard easier at $8.47½@8.50. Bulk meats dull and unchanged. Bacon—None here.

WHISKY—Active at $1.12.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 2.—The *Price Current* reports:

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts the past week, 131,146 bu; shipments, 130,457 bu; weaker; No. 3, cash, 82½c; December, 82⅝c; No. 2, cash, 80½c; December, 84½c; No. 1, cash, 95½c; December, 96½c. Corn—Receipts the past week, 105,367 bu; shipments, 79,841 bu; higher; No. 2, cash, 34c; December, 34c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 2.—GRAIN—Corn firm; new high mixed, 40c; sales for May, 44⅝c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 34½@34⅝c. Rye firm; No. 2, 92@93½c.

HIGHWINES—Higher at $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,600 bu; corn, 31,225 bu; oats, 5,600 bu; rye, 900 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu; barley, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 2.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 1 white at $1.06½; December, $1.06½; January, $1.08¾; February, $1.10¾; March, $1.12½c; No. 2 white, $1.00; No. 2 red, $1.07½. Receipts, 86,000 bu; shipments, none.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat nominal; no sales. Corn dull at 54½@55c, according to quality. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, $1.04@1.04½. Corn steady at 42½c. Oats firmer at 33@35c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat firm. Corn firm and unchanged.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 2.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; Standard white, 110 test, 11⅝c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 2.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude. United certificates steadier at 92½c; refined, 9⅝c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 2.—PETROLEUM—The oil market opened at 91½c; highest, 93¼c; lowest, 91½c; closing at 93¾c; sales, 409,000 brls; shipments, 268,000 brls; charters, 58,000 brls.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Cotton goods in steady demand and firm. Glazed cambrics and wigans are advanced by agents. Prints in moderate request, and best makes firm and in light supply. Plain and printed piques more sought for. Light-weight cassimeres and suitings in fair demand and firmer. Foreign goods quiet.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand; middling, 11⅝c; low middling, 11c; good ordinary, 10⅝c; net receipts, 4,216 bales; gross, 5,800; exports coastwise, 3,828; sales, 4,400; stock, 256,857.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 2.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 42½c.

Over one-third of a century old, and more useful than ever—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents.

STREET-CAR LICENSES.

The Railway Companies Will Ask to Amend Their Bill.

They Insist the Ordinance Is Both Discriminative and Taxative,

And Cannot Be Considered as a Police Power.

The Case to Be Argued Before Judge Drummond This Morning.

Judge Beckwith, who is counsel for the West Side Railway in the matter of contesting the city ordinance imposing an annual license of $50 per car, returned from Kansas yesterday, but was too much fatigued to afford any solid comfort to the commissioner in search of news. Mr. W. C. Goudy is still out of town, and will not be back for several days. The only available member of the legal triumvirate that has the interests of the railway companies in charge, and whom the reporter could see, was Mr. Charles Hitchcock. He was found taking testimony in a chancery case before the Master in the United States Court. Availing himself of a lull in the proceedings, the reporter inquired:

"What are your views on this question, Mr. Hitchcock, so far as the nature of the decision has been indicated in THE TRIBUNE?"

"I have no doubt, if a decision should be made sustaining the ordinance of the city imposing a license, that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. I do not understand that any decision has been rendered by the Circuit Court of the United States that is in any way decisive of the rights of the railway companies. Judge Drummond has suggested an order which will probably be acceptable to the counsel representing the different railways of the city, which will entitle them to go to the Supreme Court of the United States upon a certificate of a difference of opinion between the Circuit and the District Judges."

"How do you regard Judge Drummond's objections to the bill?"

"I am unable to say whether Judge Drummond's objections to the bill may be met by a change in its form or not. It may be that, by amendments to the bill, whatever objections he may have to it may be met. Judge Drummond seems to base his opinion, so far as I can understand it, upon the ground that the ordinance was an exercise of the police power of the city. I understand it to be most distinctly an exercise of the taxing power, and there may be some questions arising upon the form of the bill as to whether the ordinance is an exercise of the police power or of the taxing power,—questions that may be presented hereafter. The controversy is by no means ended, even under any construction of Judge Drummond's announced opinion. It would seem that Judge Blodgett does not agree with him, and that it is a proper case to submit to the Supreme Court of the United States. I think it entirely probable that, when it is ascertained precisely what objections Judge Drummond may have to the averments of the bill, those objections may be met by proper amendments to it. I have no doubt that the ordinance was framed for the purpose of taxing the companies, and not in the honest exercise of the police powers of the city."

"In case the decision should go against the companies, as has been indicated, will they proceed to file the supersedeas bond, as suggested by Judge Drummond, in order that the injunction may remain in force pending the appeal to the Supreme Court?"

"Of course they will. The West Division Railway Company, represented by Judge Beckwith, the North Side Company, represented by Mr. Goudy, and the South Side Company, represented by myself, are convinced that the ordinance is void, and have gone into court in good faith to test it. They haven't any doubt about the invalidity of the ordinance or about their ability to win in the end, and they will contest it through all the courts, and only be content when the Supreme Court of the United States says that they must pay the tax."

"In brief, what course of action will you take?"

"Our intention is to go before Judge Drummond to-morrow [this] morning, and ask leave to amend the bill for the injunction."

"In what way will you seek to amend it?"

"We will aver that the ordinance is specifically an ordinance for the purpose of raising revenue,—is, in fact, an ordinance levying a direct tax,—and cannot be construed as coming within the scope of the police powers, which under the general law governing municipal corporations are granted to cities, towns, and villages."

"Is there any other point which you can urge in behalf of your clients?"

"Yes, we will allege that there are competing lines of railway,—steam railways,—the Illinois Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, and Northwestern, which carry passengers within the city limits for certain stipulated prices, and to these the ordinance does not apply. For this reason we shall allege that the ordinance is void because of its discriminative character, which is in violation of the spirit of the Constitution."

MR. RICHARD S. TUTHILL,

ex-City Attorney, was found in his law office, and the reporter began by remarking upon his victory in behalf of the city and against the railway companies.

"It is no victory of mine," was the modest response, "though I grant you it is one for the city. As for myself, I have never had any feelings towards any of these railroad companies, though for simply doing my duty some have been ungenerous enough to insinuate that I have. I have simply discharged my duty towards the city as its attorney in the case, and I would be as willing to protect the companies from any imposition or outrage as any man in the community. They should be fostered instead of suppressed, but at the same time they should do their duty, and cheerfully bear their full share of the public burden."

"When will Judge Drummond's decision probably be made public?"

"Judge Beckwith and Mr. Goudy are out of the city, I understand, and probably nothing will be done until their return. I think, however, that the decision will be announced in a few days."

"It has been suggested that Judge Drummond's objections to the bill may be met by amendments."

"I cannot very well see how that can be done."

"In case it cannot, what will be the probable course of procedure?"

"The companies will in all probability appeal to the Supreme Court. I hope the case will go there. I have no doubt whatever about the validity of the ordinance, and I believe it is time there was a statement of the law from the highest tribunal in the land. This question is one which is being discussed not only by the public generally, but by some of our most distinguished publicists,—the question of the financial resources of great cities,—and the drift of the better public opinion of the country to-day is in favor of making persons or corporations who enjoy exceptional privileges in great municipalities contribute something in exchange for these exceptional privileges. And it is right that they should do so. It is time for the courts to declare that these creations of Municipal Government shall not, as soon as created, become more powerful than the Municipal Government itself, and enjoy advantages such as no citizen has or can have. No citizen can escape taxation or the exercise of the police power. Why should corporations escape it? I am furthermore satisfied that the companies are themselves convinced of the validity of the ordinance, and that ultimately they will have to pay this license fee."

"What?" exclaimed the reporter, in mingled doubt and astonishment.

"Yes, sir; and I think that very satisfactory evidence of that is the fact that the West Division Company offered in this West Lake street ordinance to pay a license fee of $50 for the privilege of being allowed to lay their tracks on Lake street. Surely, if they can afford to pay a license fee of $50 per car on a new route, a like license fee on old established lines which are exceedingly profitable would not be unreasonable or unjust in any respect. It has been intimated somewhat broadly that the explanation of their offer to pay the license fee on the new Lake street line is the fact that they have been expecting that the decision of the Circuit Court would be adverse to their interests. If that is so, their offer to pay $50 a car on Lake street does not seem to be such a very great concession after all, inasmuch as they will probably have to pay it anyhow on all the lines, provided the validity of this license ordinance is ultimately sustained, and I have no doubt that it will be."

MR. S. B. COBB,

President of the North Side Company, was caught on the fly as he was in the act of mounting the elevator in the Portland Block, presumably for the purpose of seeking legal light from his counsel.

"What do you think of Judge Drummond's decision?" asked the reporter, taking advantage of the favorable opportunity thus afforded.

"Don't know anything about it," was the reply, "except what I have seen in the papers. Don't think Judge Drummond has given any."

"But he has indicated what the decision will be, you know."

"Well, you see, it seems that Judge Blodgett don't agree with him, and I guess it's a case that will have to go to the Supreme Court. But then I don't know anything about it. I want to see the decision first."

"Then your Company will appeal, will it?"

"Well, I can't say anything until I know just what the decision is."

And furthermore Mr. Cobb said not.

Mr. Volney C. Turner, of the North-Side Company, had no views to communicate, preferring, like Mr. Cobb, to await the publication of the decision before venturing any comments on a matter of which he had not sufficient knowledge to justify them.

MR. J. RUSSELL JONES,

President of the West Division Railway Company, was as cautious and reserved as to what his Company might do, provided the decision went against them, as he was the day before, when approached on the same subject. In the absence of Judge Beckwith, he had no views whatever on that subject to enunciate, and as to the future policy of the Company, with regard to shutting down on the ticket system provided the adverse decision were sustained, he was equally non-committal, remarking that he had had no conversation on the subject with counsel or his brother officers, and was wholly unprepared to indicate what the corporation might or might not do.

"You see," said he, "I am only one of seven, and, as a seventh of the Board of Directors, have no right to speak for them or commit them in any way. If I had my own way about it, I know very well what I should do."

"What is your own opinion of this question of licensing cars?"

"My own opinion of the way to manage street-car companies may not be worth much, but yet I will give it to you. If I owned a whole city, I would not make it an inducement to a street-car company to run few cars. Of course, the larger the tax they put on, the fewer cars we will run. I should give the street-car companies a chance to make money. I wouldn't load them down so as to make it hard sledding, for that is the inevitable result of too much taxation. If we are loaded down with taxes and the building of bridges, we have simply got to economize to an extent that will prevent us from giving the public such accommodations as we would like to give them. We have been perfectly satisfied and content for the last five or six years to carry the people four and five miles for 4 cents,—something that isn't done in any other city in the world,—and we believe the people appreciate it."

By way of contrast, possibly, to the implication that more taxes meant fewer cars, Mr. Jones dwelt long and graphically on the advantages at present enjoyed by the car-riding public of Chicago, not forgetting those of the West Division, in the shape of nice, clean cars, and plenty of them, long rides for almost nothing, the quality of horseflesh employed, and, in short, the general disposition of the street-car companies to furnish the best at prices below those in any other city in the world. The thought that all this might be disturbed by the imposition of the $50 license impressed the reporter forcibly.

Notwithstanding the general denial on the part of all the gentlemen concerned of any definit knowledge of what was going on, and their apparent unconcern over the matter, the private office of the President of the West Division Company echoed to the tread of the Presidents of the other two companies along during the afternoon, and, as the interviews were held with closed doors and lasted for some little time, it is not unfair to presume that the whole subject was very fully discussed, and a plan for future procedure duly outlined, if not adopted. Whatever it was, though, the three gentlemen most interested succeeded in keeping it to themselves. But it may be set down as reasonably certain that the companies to be affected by the decision will not let the matter rest here, but, in the words of Mr. Hitchcock, "will contest it through all the courts, and only be content when the Supreme Court of the United States says that they must pay the tax."

The case will come up for argument this morning at 10 o'clock before Judge Drummond.

EX-ALD. DALY.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter ran across ex-Ald. Daly, who is the author of the ordinance authorizing the licensing of street-cars, which has been informally declared valid by Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court. "I was prompted to introduce the ordinance," said Mr. Daly, "because the Pennsylvania Supreme Court had declared such an ordinance in force in Philadelphia as clearly within the police powers of a municipality. I offered the ordinance at a time when the city's finances were in straitened circumstances, in the early part of 1878, and, I am proud to say, we passed it on St. Patrick's Day of that year. I introduced it as a measure of revenue for the city. I argued at the time that there were 800 street-cars running in the city, which, licensed at $50 each per year, would be productive then of $40,000 per annum. But our city was growing, and I held that in three years' time we would have 2,000 street-cars running. We have 1,400 at present, equaling a revenue annually of $70,000. There will be 2,000 cars running very soon, and the average, in ten years will be 2,500, equaling an annual income of $125,000. I held, also, as a matter of fact and justice, that every carriage, omnibus, express-wagon, and public carrier was taxed in this way, and there was no reason why street-car companies should be exempted. I could have made a fortune then if I had dropped my scheme, but I refused to do so. It is but equity that street cars should be licensed, and they won't raise their fares either, for the public still has a voice in the matter, and it is going to keep it. It is the first time that these corporations in Chicago have been placed on the defensive, and I am proud of it, and exceedingly glad. Put me down as an anti-monopolist. Good day."

BOGUS BUTTER.

The State Law to Be Rigidly Enforced and Offenders Punished.

The meeting Wednesday afternoon of the butter and cheese interest opposed to the sale of adulterated goods, except under their proper names, has cast consternation in the camp of those who have been openly violating and defying the law. One of the principal dealers in the stuff tried hard in the meeting to disturb its harmony by technicalities and prevent any concerted action, but in this he signally failed. The Committee appointed to take charge of the memorial to the City Council has engaged Mr. Joseph Wright, the attorney, to do the necessary work, and, as he is an ardent opponent of adulteration, the work will be well done. The Produce Exchange proposes to prosecute offenders, but it will be a few days yet before anything will be done. Detectives will have to be employed, and this will be a difficult matter, because butter and cheese experts only will be engaged. Analysis will be made of butter used at many of the principal restaurants and hotels, and the results given to the public. There will be no let-up in the agitation against the sale of adulterated butter and cheese, which was inaugurated by THE TRIBUNE, until all that is sold shall be properly labeled and sold under its proper name, and every offender who violates the law shall be prosecuted and fined. The sins of the past will be forgiven, but in the future all must obey the law. The Brooker Dairy Company, of which Mr. Fairbank is President, announced at the meeting that they had been, and were, obeying the law. It was the only large "lard-butter" manufacturing concern which so declared. The manufacture of this article and its sale commenced on a small scale about a year ago, when it was sold for pure dairy or creamery butter. The manufacture increased, until at present from 50,000 to 75,000 pounds is made in this city daily, and as high as 100,000 pounds a day has frequently been made in Chicago alone. A great deal of this was vile and unpalatable stuff, containing an admixture of suet-lard and refuse grease deodorized. This has been sold as pure butter, and many a person has probably been made sick by it. In a short time, if the Committee to prosecute does its work, this will all be changed, and a person who buys "butterine," "suine," or "oleomargarine" will know what he gets. It will have to be properly branded.

DR. DE WOLF, THE HEALTH OFFICER,

was interviewed on the subject of lard-butter yesterday, and he said: "I believe that milk and its products come nearer to the stomachs of the people than any other of our food supplies, and that they should receive especial protection to prevent their adulteration. The extent of our milk supply and its adulteration and sophistication is not thoroughly understood by the people. Last year we received, from sources outside of the city, 45,000,000 quarts of milk, for which we paid more than $2,000,000. There is not a particle of doubt but that more than 10 per cent of this was added water. This stupendous outrage upon the people it has been attempted to correct by a series of chemical examinations, followed by prosecution wherever gross frauds were discovered. During the year three examinations of fifty samples each time have been made by the chemists. When the first examinations were made 34 per cent of the samples were found to be sophisticated, while the last showed only 8 per cent of the series of fifty samples to be sophisticated. This shows that the enforcement of the law has had a beneficial effect upon the purity of the supply. Several of the cases which were successfully prosecuted have been appealed to the Supreme Court, the question being upon the constitutionality of the ordinance." Dr. De Wolf furthermore looked upon the making of lard-butter, or oleomargarine, and not branding it as such, as a commercial fraud. As to the injurious character of lard-butter, that had not been proven, hence it was an infraction that he had no power to abate. Nearly all families used lard in cooking, and it was held not to be injurious. While the selling of butterine for butter might be a commercial fraud, he, under the present law, was powerless to act, as it had not been proven that it was injurious. The low temperature at which lard was cooked for butterine might not kill the trichinae or disease which might be in it, and in this way might be conveyed into the human system. However, there was no proof of this. He had chemists investigating the subject, and if it was found that disease could be communicated in this way, it was his duty, under the law, to condemn butterine that was sold for butter. The real danger lay in the use of inferior or impure lard. At present he thought he had no control over the matter, but he had submitted the matter to the Law Department to find out the extent of his power in the premises. He thought that there was already too much sophistication and adulteration of all goods that entered into human food, and the day was coming when the people would rise in their might to prevent the evil and demand legislative protection. He had found pepper which contained 30 per cent of buckwheat bran. Ginger was sophisticated with from 30 to 40 per cent of cocoanut shucks. Almond shucks were ground in cinnamon; sirups and sugars were adulterated with glucose, and so on to the end of the lists. He was going to Springfield when the Legislature met to get further legislation on the subject of milk adulteration.

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of Hop Bitters, and I recommend them to my people.—*Methodist Clergyman.*

"OSAWATOMIE."

Twenty-first Anniversary of John Brown's Execution.

Commemoration of the Day by Our Evanston Neighbors.

Zebina Eastman's Address on the Politics of the Time.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 2.—A large audience convened at the Congregational Church to celebrate the anniversary of the execution of John Brown. An eloquent lecture was delivered by the Hon. Z. Eastman. The Hon. J. H. Kinzie introduced the speaker. The following is the speech:

It is twenty-one years this day since John Brown ended his life on the gallows. The child born in that year has this year become a man. The infancy of the period of John Brown's martyrdom has come to the maturity of manhood. The first vote of these young men, given to Gen. Garfield as President, is an echo from this man's heroic death. And what strange events in the history of our country have been witnessed by this child in these twenty-one years that have passed! Probably no other period of the same number of years has been so momentous in the fate of mankind. It has been an era of moral revolutions. And these revolutions have not been confined to our own country. Unto nations, as to individuals, to whom much has been given, of such much will ever be required. If God has much for any nation to do in exalting the race of man in the world, He may cause that nation to pass through scenes of fearful trials and sufferings. Evidently God's hand is seen in shaping the destinies of nations. As the figures on the chessboard, the kings and the queens, the knights and the castles, are moved by the skillful player to accomplish his purpose, so are the Kings, and Governors, and Presidents, and Senators, and Generals commanding armies, and the strongholds of Government, moved by the hand of the Supreme Ruler of the world. He trains up men for His purposes, and He calls them forth to do His will, while apparently carving out their own fortunes under the impulse of their own strong will.

As we look back these twenty-one years and see what marvelous changes have taken place, we seem to think our own country has been the centre of these moral convulsions. Those who have studied the events of the past most diligently from a philosophic standpoint see God's hand controlling these events, and that to accomplish His purpose He has called men forth according to will: and

> He has put down the mighty from their seats,
> And has exalted those of low degree.

Among those who stand forth prominently that have been exalted for this purpose is John Brown. He is the centre-point of the history that seemed to have had a practical culmination twenty-one years ago. It is none the less true, and the fact is all the more significant, that the fate of this Nation had its climax upon the gallows. If John Brown had not died just when he did, and just as he did, no philosophy can tell us

HOW DIFFERENT WOULD HAVE BEEN

the record of history for the past twenty-one years. It seems as if the destiny of this country was once held in the soul, the honor, and the integrity, and the pluck of this one man. It is to this lesson from the gallows, the integrity of his life, the effect of his death, dying for what cause, and for what occasion, and dying in the manner he did, and what came of it,—to these I invite your attention to-night.

This subject is verily a thoughtful one for thoughtful minds. Sometimes it is not the name, nor the day of his birth, but some act in his life, though more frequently the occasion of his death, that a man will be held in sacred remembrance. Is John Rogers brought to mind? It will be of the day when he was burned at the stake as a martyr to his religion; if we recall William Tell, it will be of the arrow that he had reserved for the heart of a tyrant; or the romantic Joan of Arc, it will be as the Maid of Orleans, from the inspiration of her magic power over the minds of rude men, and leading them on to famous victory, rather than as a sufferer as a girlish sorcerer in the flames at Rouen.

We recall John Brown from the manner of his death, even death upon the gallows. We know that he was convicted of a high crime by a court which administered the justice of the hour, and in accordance with public conscience of the period, and that he suffered the ignominious penalty of the crime on the scaffold. Thousands of men have suffered like punishment in our country, but against all these victims lies the odium of crime. From the platform of their exits to the other world there never comes a sign of hope, or encouragement, or emulation, but its echo is the voice of warning and the sentence of retribution. But there is no such association with the memory of John Brown and the ending of his mortal career. None look upon him as a murderer, or as a traitor, or a criminal of any type. Even his enemies, in the hour of their exultation and when his life was in their hands, did not regard him as one whose soul was tainted with crime. As a convict he was one elevated to dignity, so that they honored themselves in being his executioners. Perhaps he is the only person that in our land ever went under the hand of the civil executioner against whom no stigma or infamy could lie. The most popular song ever sung by any people is that known as "John Brown's Body." It carries with it no association of guilt; it is rather a pean of honor. It is a song to thrill the soul of the young and pure, and to stir the blood of age to deeds of daring, as every one feels who heard it sung with enthusiastic manly voices in the streets of Chicago on the receipt of the returns; and as those felt who heard it sung with the tramp of the soldiers' feet as they marched through crowded cities on to the battlefields of the Union. In the consummation of that act of temporary civil justice

THE GALLOWS WAS RAISED

to the dignity of the throne of martyrdom, and, like the Cross, sanctified to honor and glory. We seek for the reason only, and we find the answer in this: that John Brown died for his fellow-men. It is the fate of most martyrs to die for a principle, or die for a cause, or die for a Savior, who had died for them, or die for themselves; but in this instance the hero of the gallows died for others; and his was the unusual fate in the world of martyrdom, of the thankless task of dying for those who occupy the lowest possible scale in humanity, too low even to crave such a boon:

> For whether on the scaffold high,
> Or in the battle's van,
> The fittest place where man can die
> Is where he dies for man.

As Col. Ingersoll, in a recent lecture, eloquently and beautifully remarked: "The place where man has died for man is holy ground. To that great and serene Man [Christ] I gladly pay the homage of my admiration and my tears."

I do not propose to canonize John Brown. I would place him not in the niche, but on the pinnacle of history where he justly belongs. His death suggests an inquiry into his actual life. Who was he? What was he? And what did he do beside dying for the emancipated slaves? He is not a character to fade away in history. Though one of the most prominent figures in the process of the slaves' emancipation, yet even now he is perhaps the least understood of any. So eccentric was his career, so little in accord with the notions and the wisdom of the average man, that it is regarded as the wildest exhibition of fanaticism, while even now many of the people who think well on most subjects would throw over the climax of his life the grim veil of insanity. But there is, nevertheless, a weird power in his very name. Yet it is not clear to every mind, why. As his character will not fade in history, so time will help to make the solution of the problem easy. In his place in the future, philosophically understood or not, he will always be the romantic figure in American history, like Wallace, or William Tell, or Joan of Arc, or the Maid of Saragossa, as a deliverer, like them, of his people from bondage, but freed from the mists and superstitions which overhang the dim past.

What place, living and dying, did John Brown actually fill in the great drama of the slave's redemption in this country? To show this is the object of my discourse on this occasion. It has been known among my friends that for a number of years I have been in the habit of addressing my fellow-citizens on the anniversary of John Brown's execution. I have usually appropriated the time to an exposition of his personal history, the events of his childhood, his relations to his family, his conduct as a citizen and as a Christian, his career in

THE CONFLICT FOR FREEDOM

in Kansas, and the culmination of his efforts in his attack upon Harper's Ferry; his strange contest of arms with the enslavers of those he came to set free; his capture, like a wounded lion driven to his lair; his trial as a felon, for acts which, as he said, if put forth for the deliverance of the popular portion of the human race, would have made his name honored and loved; his bearing as a convict in prison under sentence of death; and the heroism of the last tragic act, when he ascended the gallows with a calm joy, as one adorned for his bridal; in all which time, deprived of the aid and sympathy of friends, he was left helpless to himself, and only God to stand by him as his support and comforter, and only himself to save himself; and, in the magnitude of his soul, did save himself in the emergency, as by his dignity and noble bearing he saved himself in the highest sense by saving his cause at the sacrifice of his own life; and that which followed, which was greater than all that went before, the coming of the symbolical John Brown, who marched on to conquer; to be the leader of armies whom others commanded,—a terrible unseen power,—until the great mission of his life was fulfilled in his death. Such has been the portraiture which has hitherto been drawn on these anniversary occasions.

I propose now to change the program. I propose to discuss the principles in which he and the country were involved, and which led him on to his fate. I do so with some prospect of making the dullest speech I ever made on this occasion. I beg you to bear with me in my dullness. The more dull, we may hope the more profit.

On this year, the twenty-first of the execution, when the child of his martyrdom has become of age, and those born with it have become men, to put away childish things; in this year of the Presidential election, the triumph of the party in the choice of Gen. Garfield, in sympathy with the objects for which John Brown died, it is more fitting than ever that we should deal with and portray the principles which led our country into a state of apostasy, led John Brown to the gallows, led Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, and the Nation through the Red Sea of war, to find deliverance from the great curse that had rested upon her. This we may profitably do, at the risk of formal dullness, before an intelligent audience like this. It is truly a subject for thoughtful minds; and thoughtful minds will luxuriate in solemn silence over topics like these. As we proceed, there will appear sometimes almost like a fantom figure, the form of John Brown, as the great centre-point

AROUND WHICH THE EVENTS ROTATE.

Mr. Eastman proceeded to speak of the rise and progress of the anti-slavery movement, and the course of the Democratic party as the ally to slavery, and leading the Nation on to apostasy. The gradual subversion of the country, in politics and in its religion, was described. The consolidation of the slave power was described, and the schemes for strengthening slavery by invasions of the right of petition, the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, the acquisition of territory and claiming it for slavery, the Wilmot Proviso, the compromise of 1850, the Fugitive-Slave law, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas conflict, and the Dred Scott decision,—all marking the complete apostasy into which the Nation had been drawn. These were the principles and bearings of political issues in which the fate of

JOHN BROWN WAS INVOLVED.

The country had gone into despair, and it seemed as if there were none to help, and that God had abandoned the Nation to its fate. Then John Brown struck a mortal blow at slavery by his raid on Harper's Ferry. His death on the gallows was the culminating point of the fate of the Nation. The country was aroused. John Brown's song was sung by the lowest classes, who began to think and admire the pluck of the hero of the gallows, and his noble bearing as a convict in prison, and his martyrdom on the gallows. His death made the success of the Republican party possible. The slave party was divided on the issues that it had set up on the slavery contest, and Abraham Lincoln was elected President; and in four years and a month after John Brown's execution President Lincoln issued the proclamation freeing 4,000,000 of slaves,—and thus the Nation was at last delivered from its half a century of apostasy.

AID FOR IRELAND.

Formation of the Chicago Branch of the Irish National Land League.

A well-attended meeting of Irish-American citizens in sympathy with the aims of the Irish National Land League was held last evening in the reading-room of the Palmer House for the purpose of organizing a Chicago branch of that body, in order to assist in the collection of funds to carry on Parnell's defense, and to encourage the agitation of the land question in Ireland. Among the gentlemen present were:

John W. Enright,	M. O'Dowd,
M. E. Stone,	Patrick Dalton,
James Sullivan,	Denis O'Connor,
J. J. Fitzgibbon,	M. Healy,
D. K. Enright,	John F. Scanlon,
James Quirk,	J. F. Bonfield,
B. Quirk,	Peter Fortune,
P. M. Clowry,	R. H. White,
William Fogarty,	W. C. McClure,
P. T. Pendergrast,	W. K. Sullivan,
T. H. Keefe,	Michael Keeley,
M. C. Hickey,	J. P. O'Connor,
Stephen O'Brien,	Miles O'Reilly,
P. H. Keenan,	J. Mahoney,
W. H. Bolton,	Joseph P. Duffy,
Arthur Dixon,	M. J. Casey,
Thomas Brenan,	P. T. Sherlock,
Daniel Deasy,	Maurice Kane,
Dan J. Wrenn,	John C. Magee,
H. E. Mollan,	E. A. Blake,
P. J. Healy,	Daniel Quirk.
A. L. Barrett,	

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Enright, who nominated Mr. M. E. Stone to preside. The nomination was made unanimous. Mr. M. O'Dowd was chosen temporary Secretary. On taking the chair, Mr. Stone invited explanations of

THE OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF THE MEETING.

A member referred to the Sunday meeting at Burke's Hotel, at which a committee of nine was appointed to suggest a temporary organization. Gen. Beem, Chairman of the Committee, was not present, but had told him that the Committee deemed it better to wait until a temporary organization was effected before any definit steps were taken looking to active measures. For the purpose of getting under way, he moved that the organization be known as the Central Land League of Chicago, being a branch of the Irish National Land League, and proposed a number of rules to govern the organization. These provided, in brief, for a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, three Secretaries, and an Executive Committee, to consist of not less than eleven members, to form the governing body of the Association and have general charge of its management. It was further provided that the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee constitute a Finance Committee; that the officers were to be elected at the first meeting; that the initiation fee be $2, and the monthly dues 25 cents; and, lastly, that all persons sympathizing with the aims of the Irish National Land League be eligible to membership, and that all moneys in the Treasurer's hands be forwarded to the Treasurer of the central organization in Dublin, on the 15th of each month.

The motion and the rules were unanimously adopted, and a large number of the gentlemen present put down their names. Mr. P. J. Healy was chosen Temporary Treasurer, and received the initiation fees of those who were ready to deposit.

Stephen O'Brien moved the appointment of a committee of three to

INVITE MR. JAMES REDPATH

to deliver a lecture in Chicago, under the auspices of the Association.

The Chair suggested that this was going a little too fast. He understood the object of the meeting to be the perfection of a temporary organization, after which they would be in a position to effect a permanent organization of a Land League. He thought, therefore, that it would be wise to take some action towards the immediate perfection of a temporary organization.

Mr. Brenan remarked that there was already a committee charged with the duty of suggesting the names of permanent officers. In his opinion it would be best to hold another meeting before attempting to do much. The organization, when perfected, should extend to every ward in the city. In short, he believed in taking enough time to do the thing well.

Arthur Dixon moved to proceed at once to the election of temporary officers under the rules.

The motion prevailed, and the following-named gentlemen were chosen temporary officers:

President—M. E. Stone.
Vice-President—J. W. Enright.
Treasurer—P. J. Healy.
Recording Secretary—M. O'Dowd.
Corresponding Secretary—James Sullivan.
Financial Secretary—Thomas Brenan.

Mr. O'Brien renewed his former motion in a somewhat amended form, moving the appointment of a committee of three to consider the advisability of inviting Mr. Redpath here to deliver his lecture.

The motion was amended so as to make the officers of the League such a committee, and, as thus amended, prevailed.

Col. Quirk moved the appointment of a committee of five to report a permanent organization.

Some discussion ensued as to the propriety of thus practically discharging the committee appointed at the Burke's Hotel meeting. The motion was finally withdrawn and the Committee granted further time.

On motion of P. M. Clowry, it was decided to keep the list of members open for further signatures at Lyon & Healy's music-store.

Mr. P. T. Sherlock, one of the exiles of '48, moved the appointment of a committee of five to wait upon the editor of THE TRIBUNE and ask him to open a subscription for the Parnell defense fund in his columns.

Mr. McClure moved, as an amendment, that the Committee wait on the editors of all the Chicago newspapers.

Mr. Sullivan moved to postpone action on the matter until the next meeting. The motion prevailed.

The meeting thereupon adjourned until Tuesday evening at the same place.

A Rejoiced Bank President.

It was our pleasure to recently hear the following from a correspondent at the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. I am well acquainted with the President of a National Bank in Ohio, whose name is widely known throughout the State. He has been unable to do anything with himself for the past five years, and has paid out large sums of money for the cure of his complaint; nothing, however, affected him as did St. Jacobs Oil, which, he claims, has done him more good than all the medicines he ever used. His ailment was rheumatism, and he suffered severely as stated.—*Exchange.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 60 and 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aCedar Rapids Express	* 8:30 am	* 6:45 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 am	* 2:00 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 pm	* 6:15 am
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
bMilwaukee Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:45 pm
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	* 8:30 am	[illegible]
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 am	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 pm	[illegible]
bMil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 pm	[illegible]
bGreen Bay, via Janesville	* 9:31 am	[illegible]
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 am	[illegible]
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 pm	[illegible]
bPierre & Deadwood Express	*10:00 am	[illegible]
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	*10:00 am	[illegible]
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	§ 9:00 pm	[illegible]
bWinona & Central Dakota	*10:00 am	[illegible]
bWinona & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 pm	[illegible]
aLake Geneva Express	* 4:15 pm	[illegible]
bLake Geneva	* 4:15 pm	[illegible]
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 pm	*10:30 am

For suburban trains, get local time-card at 62 Clark-st.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through between Chicago and Council Bluffs, and Pullman Sleeper to Sioux City on the train leaving Chicago at 12:30 p. m.

Pullman Sleepers on 9:15 train to Des Moines.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at any of the following Ticket-Offices of the Company in Chicago: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Express	7:50 am	[illegible]
bGalesburg Passenger	7:50 am	[illegible]
bNebraska Express	10:30 am	[illegible]
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	10:30 am	[illegible]
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	9:50 am	[illegible]
bPacific Fast Express	11:00 am	[illegible]
bKansas & Colorado Ex	12:30 pm	[illegible]
bKansas City & Texas Fast Line	12:30 pm	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	12:30 pm	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	1:00 pm	10:10 am
bMendota & Ottawa Express	3:15 pm	[illegible]
bSt. Louis Passenger	4:35 pm	[illegible]
bRockford, Fr'port & Rock Falls Ex	4:35 pm	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	4:35 pm	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	4:40 pm	7:55 am
bAurora Passenger	5:30 pm	[illegible]
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	6:20 pm	[illegible]
cTexas Night Express	9:05 pm	[illegible]
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 pm	[illegible]
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:15 pm	[illegible]
Wednesday & Saturday Theatre Train	b11:15 pm	10:15 pm

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday.

Pullman (16-wheel) Sleeping-Cars and Passenger Coaches between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, and Kansas City, through without change. Parlor Cars, with Reclining Chairs, between Chicago and Kansas City. Gorgeous Smoking-Cars, with Revolving Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers. C. B. & Q. Dining-Cars attached to all through trains.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Libertyville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Byron Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Fast Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	[illegible]	[illegible]

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse & Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

bOn Saturday night to Gilman only.
cOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Stewart and Archer-avs. (Twenty-second-st.). Archer-av. cars via State-st. run to the depot. Ticket Office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs from Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining Chair Sleeping Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. Free Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 59 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo Fast Express	*12:30 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City, Santa Fe & Denver Night Express via Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex. via Chenoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Ex. (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Petoskey Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]

aOn Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st., and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lightning Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, Archer and Stewart-avs. Archer-av. cars via State-st., run to Depot. Ticket-Offices: 103 South Clark-st., 77 Clark-st., and Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation (leave and arrive cor Western-av. & 26th)	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pullman Sleeping-cars attached to night express.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.) Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains of this Company will depart from the New Passenger Station, on Twelfth-st., near State, as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville & Florida Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Daily except Sunday. *Daily.